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Weekly Commercial.

THE PULPIT.

To-morrow we shall publish the sermon preached by the Rev. DR. HOWARD of this city, on Fast Day, entitled "The sins, and duties, of the American People; also, the remarks of the Rev. DR. PAGE, at the funeral of the late SIDNEY FRANCIS VON BONNHORST, Jr.

The Saturday Commercial.

THE SATURDAY COMMERCIAL for this week is now ready. It contains the usual amount of editorial matter; telegraphic news from the various battlefields; general and personal intelligence; a sermon by the Rev. E. B. Snyder; the Pittsburgh and other markets.

Copies can be obtained, done up in wrappers, ready for mailing, at the counter of publication office. Price five cents. 50 per year.
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The Way to Peace.

If the journals and the men who would monopolize the right of desiring peace, and who are continually insisting that the people of the United States should offer terms to the rebels, would profit by what JEFF. DAVIS says on that subject, they will certainly find the peace programme a very fruitless one for the country. Elsewhere we publish copious extracts from the sketch of the visit made to Richmond by Col. JAQUES and Mr. GILMORE, which appears in the *Atlantic* for September. We presume that it is an honest and straightforward statement of what really transpired; and that the report of the interview with the Rebel President is thoroughly truthful. Under these circumstances we should like to know what kind of a peace, except that which is to be conquered, can be obtained even by compromise, which would not be ten thousand times worse for the nation than war for a generation. JEFF DAVIS admits of no compromise. His motto is "independence or annihilation." If the Peace party means Southern independence as its basis of peace, let its oracles speak out. The interview of which we have an account, reveals that JEFF DAVIS is strong in the faith that Northern society is so divided that the whole force of our twenty millions of people cannot be brought to bear against the rebellion. The Government of the United States is as well posted on the secret machinations which have been and are going on in the North as JEFF. DAVIS is, and it is more than probable that he may find it unsafe to permit himself to be deluded by the treacherous elements of which the movements alluded to consist. There is a candor pervading the part which JEFF. took in this interview which, must commend itself to impartial minds. His views upon majorities are not very complimentary to the credit which we had given him for common sense. Rebellion appears to have debauched his mental qualities to an extent which doubtless leaves him the hopeless victim of "great expectations" of the thing which he calls Independence.

The corner stone of slavery has been knocked away—is not now of any consequence to the edifice. Well, perhaps the corners of that stone having been tipped off, it is ceasing to be either useful or ornamental, two qualities very important to corner-stones generally.

The Syracuse Peace Convention.

The Associated Press furnishes a synopsis of the proceedings of the peace Democracy at Syracuse, New York, yesterday. The event of the occasion seems to have been the harangue of VALLANDIGHAM, and the press reporter, we judge, gives a very fair if not partial synoptical report of it. Our space might be filled with more acceptable reading matter, but, as foreshadowing the course of those who desire peace on any terms in the proceedings of the Chicago Convention, it may interest the general reader. It is evident from the speech and the resolutions adopted by the Convention, that there will be trouble among the representatives of the "harmonious Democracy" at Chicago. If a war candidate should be nominated at Chicago, it will leave no issue to decide, says the resolutions, and, therefore, to have an issue they must have a statesman committed to the peace policy. The majority of the delegates from the North-West, members, no doubt, of the Sons of Liberty, are committed to this policy, says VALLANDIGHAM, and as they must have an issue to expel their corruption, they will, doubtless, succeed in producing one.

Eighteen Days.

We have just eighteen days left in which to fill our quota under the President's new call for troops. In order to avoid the draft in Pittsburgh, we will have to average at least fifty recruits a day till the 5th of September—the limitation for volunteering.

We have good authority for saying that the draft will not be postponed here or elsewhere. If our quota is not full on the 5th of September, the draft will be certainly enforced here. Are we prepared for it?

Others cities and towns, East and West, are making earnest and liberal efforts to fill up their quotas with volunteers, and with a flattering degree of success. Pittsburgh owes it to herself that her reputation for promptly responding is not allowed to suffer by being behind in filling her quota.

THE Union Convention of the 19th Congressional District, Ohio, declared its "unqualified disapproval and condemnation" of the course of Senator WADE. Senator W. lives in the District. The Convention nominated Gen. GARFIELD for Congress.

Late Military Intelligence.

A special from Washington says, in reference to the action of the rebel authorities in sending Union prisoners to Charleston to be placed under fire, etc., that rebel officers are to be despatched to that point in a few days. They will receive similar treatment to that bestowed upon the Union prisoners.

A Mobile dispatch to the Richmond papers dated August 11th, says heavy firing was reported at Fort Morgan on Tuesday, Wednesday and to-day. The telegraph wire is cut between the city and fort. Two vessels are off Dog river bar this evening. The Bay shores are covered with the debris of Federal vessels. Large quantities of tar, pitch, and turpentine has been burned to prevent the enemy from getting it.

A correspondent in the Shenandoah valley says an engagement was reported to have taken place at Front Royal. It is said the enemy have been reinforced by one division of Longstreet's corps and two cavalry divisions. Prisoners are reported to have stated that the whole rebel army is moving. There is much excitement in the valley. It is not supposed by any person advised, that Early intends leaving the valley permanently, unless driven out and kept out. The sending to him of fresh troops is convincing proof to this effect. The rebels seem to base their very existence in Virginia upon keeping up a force to threaten the Potomac line, and to keep a large body of troops in that region.

There is but little reliable news from the scene of the Indian outrages on the border. The Indians seem to control the country from a point about seventy-five miles east of Fort Kearney and forks of the Platte river, and from the latter south to the Arkansas river. A number of trains have been captured and the conductors killed. A large amount of property has been destroyed. General Curtis is at Omaha organizing an expedition against them. A portion of the Kansas and Nebraska militia are in motion on the Overland Stage Route.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. I. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 19, 1864. NO. 289.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Ohio Soldiers Visit the President.

EARLY DEFEATED AT STRASBURG.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS

The Redemption of 7.3-10th Notes.

THE PIRATE TALLAHASSEE AT HALIFAX

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

Soldiers' Visit to the President.

WASHINGTON, August 18.

On its way home to day, the 164th Ohio, a hundred days' regiment, paid its respects to the President at the White House, who made a short and pleasant speech to the men, urging them not to overlook the full significance of the contest in which we are engaged; to see that it involved the expense of the nation of human rights, to understand that though the Government sometimes made mistakes, it was as anxious always to do the best thing that could be done as the people were to have it do so.

The whole affair was impromptu, yet a couple of hundred people collected before it was over. The soldiers expressed themselves mightily pleased with the President and the speech.

Defaulting Horse Contractor.

Daniel Warner, horse contractor, who failed in delivering horses at St. Charles, Illinois, was court martialed and sentenced to pay a fine of two thousand dollars. He will be released from prison on giving bonds for the payment of the fine.

Gen. Lew Wallace.

Gen. Lew Wallace is in the city to day, and has had a lengthy interview with the President.

Rebel Defeat at Strasburg.

Nothing is known here this evening confirmatory of the report that the rebels are again moving up the valley. On the contrary, there is information that Sheridan and Early came into conflict near Strasburg yesterday, and that the result was a defeat of the rebels. It is not understood that the fight was of great magnitude. The losses are not reported. Some of Longstreet's men are said to be among the prisoners taken.

Internal Revenue Receipts.

The Internal Revenue receipts from July 1st to August 16th, being the first half of the third quarter of this year were twenty-five million five hundred and eighty thousand dollars. The daily receipts are often over one million dollars, and often under a half million. The average for this period is about six hundred and thirty-eight thousand dollars daily. The average for the last twenty days' however, is so much greater under a more complete administration of the law as to induce the belief that the receipts for the entire quarter will be greater than double the amount for the first half thereof—say not less than fifty-six to fifty-eight millions to this date.

Officers of Colored Regiments.

The whole number of persons examined for positions in regiments of negro troops is two thousand two hundred and fifty-nine. Nine hundred and fifty-eight of these were rejected, and of those recommended for positions there were: Colonels, 12; Lieutenant Colonels, 16; Majors, 47; Captains, 322; Lieutenants, 1,150.

Financial Matters.

Under the act of July 17, 1861, there were issued three years notes of dates August 19th, 1861, drawing seven three-tenths coin interest, amounting to fifty three millions forty eight thousand, six hundred and fifty dollars. In pursuance of orders of Secretary Fessenden directing the payment of full interest to August 19th, whenever presented, the redemption of these notes has been going on rapidly for the last month. Last night but eight millions seven hundred thousand dollars remained outstanding. The amount presented to-day with what will be presented to-morrow, will, it is believed, reduce the figures to about five million dollars. From to-morrow coin interest on this balance, whatever it is, ceases, and it will hereafter be paid in currency. The notes still remain convertible, however, as heretofore, into the six per cent. coin bonds of 1881.

Of the ninety-seven million dollars Seven-Three-Tenths Notes issued under this act and redeemable October 1st, over sixty millions yet remain outstanding. The loan also draws coin interest to date of presentation only, but it is believed that Mr. Fessenden will, immediately on his return, give direction as in case of that falling due August 19th, for the payment of interest to October whenever presented, in order to hasten the conversion of the notes into long bonds.

Pursuit of the Tallehassee.

In going to Halifax for coal, it is possible the pirate Tallehassee may have made a blunder, for it is known that the San Jacinto was ordered from Fortress Monroe to Halifax on Monday, while the Juniata was on the same day ordered to cruise in the neighborhood of Halifax. It is hoped that one or both of these boats may be there to-day, and either is fully able to cope with the pirate.

Arrival of Deserters.

Three hundred and forty rebel prisoners and twenty deserters, are among the arrivals here to-day. All the deserters took the oath, and a number of the prisoners desire to do so.

From Philadelphia.

DESTRUCTION OF SHERIDAN'S SUPPLY TRAIN.

Murders on Ship-Board.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, August 18.

The destruction of a part of Gen. Sheridan's supply train a few days ago, near Berryville, seems to have been the result of cowardice on the part of some officers and men of the guard in charge of the train. The rebels, who were lying in ambush, allowed the greater part of the train to pass, and when it came near the rear they came rushing with a yell, which had the effect of so frightening our men that they ran off at full speed, throwing away their arms. The rebels then proceeded to destroy the wagons, and run off the mules and cattle, but were driven off by the appearance of about 200 cavalry. A number of officers in charge of the train did all they could to stop the uncalled-for panic, while others ran as fast as the men. Had our men made a stand they could have beaten the rebels and saved the train. Advices from the Valley state that Sheridan is still pushing Early, and it is not improbable that he may yet be able to come up with the enemy.

The ship Emily Peale, which arrived here to-day from Ireland, had one of her passengers a woman, murdered while at sea, and another person was murdered on her since her arrival. The man who committed the murder in port, afterwards fell upon his own knife, and is likely to die of his injuries. The person who committed the murder at sea was a woman. She has been arrested. The principal witness against her is the man who committed the murder since the ship arrived here.

Grant's Late Movement.

Proportions of Sunday's Battle.

OUR LOSS BETWEEN 800 AND 1,000.

WASHINGTON, August 18.

The mail steamer from City Point brought hither 800 rebel prisoners, among whom are several officers. Passengers represent that the affair of Sunday was of greater proportions than was at first supposed, the combined losses of the 2d and 10th corps killed and wounded being from 800 to 1,000, while the loss of the rebels was also severe. The position gained by us was still held Tuesday night. On Tuesday there was no shelling by our forces to feel the rebel position. There were indications of another advance on our part yesterday.

THE APPROACHING DRAFT.

Will be Commenced September 5th.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.

The *Commercial* states it is quite certain that the draft ordered to take place September 5th will be commenced on that day. For some time past reasonable doubts relative to the enforcement of the President's order at that time has been entertained by the people, and even by many military men. It now seems, however, that it is the intention of Government to commence the work on the day appointed, and prosecute it to completion as speedily as possible. As stated a few days ago, the enrollment has been completed and the machinery for drafting is in working order, ready for the turning of the wheel.

New York Peace Convention.

TWO MASS MEETINGS IN SYRACUSE.

The Peace Programme at Chicago

The Apostle Vallandigham Speaks.

A PEACE STATESMAN FOR PRESIDENT.

An Issue Wanted in the Campaign.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., August 18.

The Peace Convention that meets here today promises to be largely attended, Vallandigham, ex-Governor Weller, of California, Fernando Wood and Judge Onderdonk are present, and are going to speak this evening. Several Western politicians are here. At a meeting held last evening a series of resolutions were agreed upon more moderate than suited the views of some, and it was determined to appoint a full delegation to Chicago, advisory in its character, and not to seek seats in the Convention, but this morning the question is in some doubt, and considerable opposition is being manifested.

[Second Dispatch.]

SYRACUSE, August 18.—There were two mass meetings to-day; one on Franklin street and the other near the Syracuse House. The largest was on Franklin Square, Vallandigham and Fernando Wood being announced to speak there. In response to loud and enthusiastic calls, Vallandigham stepped forward and addressed the multitude for an hour or more, holding their closest attention, except when interrupted by applause. He said he was not here to parade his private griefs, nor to speak of what he had borne and suffered in the cause. All such things were indeed insignificant in comparison to the great national interests that are at stake. He would only say that time had already indicted almost to the utmost extent his views in regard to national affairs. They are no longer peculiar. They are becoming most general. It was not the purpose of the convention to sow seeds of discord in the Democratic ranks; such was not part of his mission—a delegate chosen unanimously to represent his constituents at Chicago, he would be false to them and to the interests of his party and his country were he to lend himself to such an object. He would go there with the single pupose of aiding in bringing about the nomination of a sound candidate upon a sound and patriotic platform, and to promote harmony among the Democrats and conservatives of the country.

There is now but one question before the country, war or peace. He assumed that it is the desire of all who love their country, that first their liberties shall be made secure and then the happiness and prosperity restored. There were some who believed that these objects could be best secured by war, while a great mass of the Democracy held that they could be obtained only through peace. A majority determined to try war. We were obliged to admit though a fearful political convulsion, that it has gone but there has been no decisive result. The enemy was driven back somewhat from their position of this morning, with considerable loss killed and wounded, and about four thousand prisoners left in our hands. Two Brigadier-Generals—Chandler and Goerrard—were killed, and their bodies left in our hands. We also have quite a number of wounded prisoners. Since moving north of the river our losses will probably reach near 1,000 killed and wounded; many, however, only slightly wounded, and who are at hands of the fighting taking place in thick wood. The enemy have lost about as many as have fallen into our hands.

The Department has intelligence from Gen. Sherman to 11.30 last night, but no operations are reported.

A dispatch from Gen. Sheridan at Winchester, dated 6.30 P. M., reports that Gen. Merritt's division of cavalry was attacked yesterday afternoon on the north side of the Shenandoah river by Kershaw's Division and Lomax's Corps, and Wickham and Lowe's Brigades of cavalry. After a very handsome cavalry fight, the enemy were badly repulsed with the loss of two stands of colors, 21 officers and 276 men prisoners. In a late dispatch Sheridan says the cavalry engagement in front of Front Royal, was splendid. The rebels were driven, the sabre was freely used by our men. Great credit is due to Gen. Merritt and Custer and Colonel Devin.

(Signed) E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON CITY ITEMS.

SHERMAN---GRANT---SHERIDAN.

NEW YORK, August 18.

The *Commercial's* Washington correspondent says the leading ice dealers have declined to serve private families this morning, saying they have at present only enough for hospitals, and as long as the Pittsburgh Landing cases are on the coast it cannot be shipped to this port with safety.

Some apprehensions are felt here for the safety of Gen. Sherman's communications, but the authorities at Washington are confident that under the dispositions lately made the line cannot be seriously disturbed.

WASHINGTON, August 18.

The amount of fractional currency in circulation is $24,000,000.

The returns from the Secretary of the General land offices show that the demand for and the settlement of public lands are greater than they have been during any previous season within the last three years. The receipts of money have, as a consequence, been very largely increased.

The subscriptions to the 7-30 loan reported at the Treasury to-day amounted to $1,186,000.

The Navy Department had ordered two vessels to Halifax several days before the official information was received of the Tallahassee's entrance into that port.

The *Republican* learns that Sheridan came in collision with Early's forces near Strasburg on Wednesday, and some sharp fighting took place, which resulted in defeating and driving the rebels. There is no longer a doubt but Lee intends a heavy campaign on the Upper Potomac, and that he will make a desperate stand without considerations, for the sake of the cause, and if successful we will have reached the Constitution and secured to ourselves and to our children civil and political liberty. Arbitrary arrests, military trials, and the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, will cease forever in the United States.

He believed a reunion of the States possible through his proposed plans, through compromise and through a fraternal feeling. Let us meet us and see if we can't agree, so that peace and prosperity will be once more restored to the country. They too are tired and weary of the war. They too want an armistice and a convention.

At the conclusion of his remarks, Mr. Van Allen read a long series of resolutions. They declare that the country has been plunged through a fearful political convulsion where violence attempts by force to undo the work of patriots; express heartfelt gratitude to God at the absence of violence and excitement of passion which has accompanied this convulsion; they call upon the people, irrespective of party, to aid in obtaining a permanent suspension of hostilities, and the perfection of some mode of reconciliation, which shall again unite our country on a lasting basis of peace; that it is the duty of the Chicago Convention to give expression to this spirit of peace, and to declare it as the purpose of the Democratic party to cause this desolating war to cease, by the calling of a national convention in which all the States shall be represented in their sovereign capacity, and that to this end an armistice shall be declared; that if the convention shall place another war candidate and platform before the people, there will be no real issue to decide; the candidates already nominated represent all who cling to war, and it is sound policy to gather together and combine in harmony all who entertain favorable sentiment and are in favor of restoring the country to its former condition of prosperity and happiness only to be obtained by reconciliation. Let a Peace Democrat, pledged to support a peace policy; that we solemnly protest against the usurpation and lawless despotism of the present administration, and warn the people of its attack on the most sacred encroachments upon the rights and liberties of the citizens of our State.

Resolved, That we will not tolerate the rule of martial law or military arbitrary arrests of our citizens, to the maintenance of which we pledge our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor; that the reply of President Lincoln to Messrs. Clay and Holcombe furnishes unmistakable evidence that the party now in power have decluded the people into granting to unlimited means for the purpose of preserving the Union, which have been used and are still using for the base end of overthrowing State institutions, advancing party interests, and establishing them in perpetuity a despotic power, that it is our duty to hold in lasting recollection those fearless men who in the National councils, in the press, or in popular assemblies have stood in the people's rights, and declared for peace; that to the end that the opinions and principles of the peace democracy of this State may be represented at the Chicago Convention, and may be properly urged upon that body for consideration and adoption, we hereby appoint a committee to represent us for that purpose, and while we disclaim any intention to dictate to or disturb the harmony of that body, we at the same time, claim our right to make suggestions in favor of correct principles and sound policy.

Tompkins Gray, John McCool, Peter Fulmer, Theodore Martin, N. Hill Fowler, Fernando Wood, Wm. Cauldwell, Thomas T. Miller, D. G. Dusenberg, I. W. Wooster, W. J. Scott, Levi Smith, Oliver Klose, J. A. Flanders, R. J. Cook, W. G. Sands, Adam T. Bidler, J. O. Southworth, Samuel Avery, John M. Jaycox, W. H. Cuyler, J. T. Napier, John Van Aller, F. C. Dungan, N. E. Paine, Wm. Burgham, J. Petteugue and L. L. Pratt.

Resolved, That to the end that the Peace Democracy of this State may be represented by organization, we hereby appoint a State Committee with power to represent us in any future proceedings in furthering our cause until peace shall be obtained and fraternal relations established between the States, or until superceded by the people in mass convention assembled.

Mr. Luddington, of Oswego, said that the resolutions met his approval, with the exception of the one appointing a committee to Chicago. The Democracy of the States had already appointed a delegation to the National Convention. He had full confidence in Gov. Seymour and the other members of the delegation and he was opposed to doing anything here that looked like distrust of them. [applause.] He moved to strike it out.

Mr. Van Allen earnestly opposed the motion, contending that the resolution expresses no distrust of the regular delegation, but simply recommended the appointment of an Advisory Committee to represent the views of the peace party of the State.

The question was put and the resolution declared stricken out, the ayes evidently having a large majority. The other resolutions were adopted unanimously.

The meeting then called for Mr. Wood, and he commenced reviewing the history of the government for the last four years; he referred to the overtures for a cessation of hostilities as made through Greeley two years ago; the effort of Vice President Stevens to get to Washington, and the recent conference of Mr. Greely with the Confederate Commissioners at Niagara Falls, as evidence that the South is tired of war and wants peace. The North, too wants peace, and this, he said, would be attained through the success of the democracy this fall, followed by an armistice and a convention of all the States to consider and reconcile the differences existing between them.

At the meeting in front of the Syracuse House, Judge Onderdonk presided, several speeches were made and letters sympathizing with the objects of the meeting were received and read.

The rejected resolution was brought over to the Syracuse meeting. The vote at Franklin Square meeting rejecting it was reconsidered, and the resolution declared accepted. Subsequently this vote was reconsidered and the resolution declared lost.

This evening the third meeting was held at Shakspeare Hall. The principal speaker was ex-Governor Weller, of California. He reviewed at some length the history of the administration, denounced as arbitrary and unconstitutional many of its acts, and expressed himself in favor of an armistice, and a convention of the States, believing that the people of both sections want peace and are determined to have it. He was followed by Valandigham.

Meeting adjourned.

FROM GENERAL GRANT.

Favorable Result of Monday's Battle

NO DECISIVE RESULT.

TWO REBEL GENERALS KILLED

Defeat of Early in the Shenandoah

REBEL LOSS OVER THREE HUNDRED.

Brilliant Cavalry Victory at Front Royal

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, August 18.

To Major General Jno. A. Dix:

A dispatch from General Grant, dated Monday, 6.30 P. M., detained by the breaking of the telegraph line, has just been received. He reports that the fighting north of the James River to-day and yesterday has resulted favorably to us so far as it has gone, but there has been no decisive result. The enemy was driven back somewhat from their position of this morning, with considerable loss killed and wounded, and about four thousand prisoners left in our hands. Two Brigadier-Generals—Chandler and Goerrard—were killed, and their bodies left in our hands. We also have quite a number of wounded prisoners. Since moving north of the river our losses will probably reach near 1,000 killed and wounded; many, however, only slightly wounded, and who are at hands of the fighting taking place in thick wood. The enemy have lost about as many as have fallen into our hands.

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(Signed) E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Late News Items.

Governor Yates, of Illinois, has called for a regiment to serve in the State and not to be sent South—to repel the invasion and suppress insurrection.

There are about eight thousand rebel prisoners at Elmira, and more are coming up daily. They are mostly able-bodied men, evidently from the interior of the South. They are orderly and respectful in their deportment, but most decided in their adherence to Southern principles. The discipline of the camp is very rigid, and there is no intercourse between the prisoners and the public. Few civilians can even get a peep over the high fences at the mass, much less get within peeping distance.

If we are only destined at present to hold the sea forts off Mobile, we shall, at least, have broken up the business of blockade running, and time cripple the rebel government in the receipts of cotton abroad on account of its loan. Of late, Mobile has been the only port through which this cotton passed, which fact was probably owing to its great abundance in that particular locality, or rather between the Alabama and Chatahoochee rivers.

The New Orleans correspondent of the Albany *Evening Journal*, writing under date of the 7th, says that a Federal force had left that city for Pascagoula, to march thence on Mobile.

There is no truth in the report received by way of New Orleans that Beauregard has gone to Atlanta, nor is there any foundation for the report that Mr. Lincoln proposing an armistice to the rebels.

Late news from the front discloses the fact that the rebels are mining exclusively along the lines of our fortifications. So far, all attempts to repeat on us the Petersburg earthquake have been rendered abortive by the vigilance of our commanders, who have successfully tapped the rebel *adits*.

The Democrats of the city of Philadelphia have made the following nominations: Congress—First district, Samuel T. Randall; Second, William M. Reilly; Third, George Northrop; Fourth Charles Buckwalter. City Officers—Commissioner, John Johnson; Receiver of Taxes, John M. Melly; Clerk of Orphans' Court, Josiah Maddock; Register of Wills, A. D. Alexander; Sheriff J. Smith McKibbin.

Woman Lost—During last week Mrs. Mahenra Colbern, of Benjamin township, county of Greene county, who was visiting her brother John Sedwick, of Luzerne township, Fayette county, suddenly and mysteriously disappeared. Search and inquiries been heard of. She was bare-headed and dressed in dark calico gown when she left the house of her brother. The afflicted and distressed husband and many neighbors have made diligent search and inquiry without the least success. Any information concerning her left with Jonathan Notts, New Salem, Fayette county, Pa., will be speedily conveyed to the family.

"OUR VISIT TO RICHMOND."

Edmund Kirke and Col. Jaques.

JEFFERSON DAVIS AND Mr. BENJAMIN.

THE ROAD TO THE REBEL CAPITAL

Interview With the Rebel President.

CONVERSATION ABOUT PEACE.

Southern Independence the Ultimatum

It is being pertinaciously urged every day that it is our duty to make peace with the rebels. The conditions on which peace could be secured may be inferred very easily by perusing the portions of Mr. Gilmore's article in the *Atlantic Monthly* for September, which we transfer to our columns.

ON THE WAY TO RICHMOND.

After starting, Mr. Gilmore and Col. Jaques, on the afternoon of July 16th, mounted on two raw-boned relics of Sheridan's great raid, and armed with a letter to Jeff. Davis, a white cambric handkerchief tied to a short stick, and an honest face—this last was the Colonel's—we rode up to the rebel lines. A ragged, yellow-faced boy, with a carbine in one hand and another white handkerchief tied to another short stick in the other, came out to meet us.

"Can you tell us, my man, where to find Judge Ould, the Exchange Commissioner?"

"Yes. Him and t' other 'Change officers is over ter the plantation beyond Miss Grover's. Ye'll know it by its bein' nary door nur window (the mansion he meant.) They's all busted in. Foller the bridle-path through the timber, and keep your rag a-flyin', fur our boys is thicker'n huckelberries in them woods, and they most pop ye, ef they didn't seed it."

Thanking him, we turned our horses into the "timber," and, galloping rapidly on, soon came in sight of the deserted plantation. Lolling on the grass in the shade of the windowless mansion we found the Confederate officials. They rose as we approached; and one of us said to the Judge—a courteous middle aged gentleman, in a Panama hat and a suit of spotless white drillings—

"We are late, but it is your fault. Your people fired at us down the river, and we had to turn back and come overland."

"You don't suppose they saw your flag?"

"No. It was hidden by the trees; but a shot came uncomfortably near us. It struck the water, and ricochetted not three yards off. A little nearer, and it would have shortened me by a head, and the colonel by two feet."

"That would have been a sad thing for you; but a miss, you know, is as good as a mile," said the Judge, evidently enjoying the "joke."

"We hear that Grant was in the boat that followed, and that Sheridan and his staff danced" remarked Captain Hatch, the Judge's adjutant —a gentleman, and about the best looking man in the Confederacy.

"Could you believe it?"

"I don't know, of course;" and his looks asked for an answer. We gave none, for all such information had been suppressed. We could have told him that Grant, Butler, and Foster examined their position from Mrs. Grover's house—about four miles and a quarter distant—two hours after the supposed ball had danced its breakdown on the Lieutenant-General's dinner-table.

CONVERSATION WITH OFFICERS.

In the course of conversation with some rebel officers, the subjects of the treatment of our prisoners, the *status* of blockade troops and noncombatants, and all the questions which have led to the present state of exchanges, were been good-naturedly discussed, when the Captain, looking up from one of the Northern papers we had brought him, said:

"I see, gentlemen, by this paper, that you don't hate us as we hate you. You kill us as Agassiz kills a fly—because you love us."

"Of course we do. The North is being crucified for love of the South."

"If you love us so, why don't you let us go?" asked the Judge, rather curtly.

"For that very reason—because we love you. If we let you go into slavery, and your notions of empire, you'd run straight to barbarism and the devil."

"We'd take the risk of that. But let me tell you, it's time we were going to Mr. Davis with any such ideas you might as well turn back at once. He can make peace on no other basis than independence. Recognition must be the first thing, the sine qua non of all negotiations. Our people will accept peace on no other terms."

"I think you are wrong there," said the Colonel. "When I was here a year ago, I met many of your leading men, and they all assured me they wanted peace and reunion, even at the sacrifice of slavery. They were tired of war, sighed for peace and love has met me at Baltimore, and besought me to come here and offer Mr. Davis peace on such conditions."

"I am glad to see you, gentlemen. You are very welcome to Richmond."

And this was the man who was President of the United States under Franklin Pierce, and who is now, the heart, soul, and brains of the Southern Confederacy.

His manner put me entirely at my ease—the Colonel would be at his, if he stood before Cæsar—and I replied—

"We thank you, Mr. Davis. It is not often you meet men of our clothes, and our principles, in Richmond."

"Not often, not so often as I could wish; and I trust your coming may lead to a more frequent and a more friendly intercourse between the North and the South."

"We sincerely hope it may."

THE SUBJECT OF PEACE INTRODUCED.

"Mr. Bedjamin tells me you have asked to see me, to"——

And he paused, as if desiring we should finish the sentence. The Colonel replied:

"Yes, sir. We have asked this interview in the hope that you may indicate some way by which this war can be stopped. Our people want peace; your people do, and your Congress has recently said that *you* do. We have come to ask how it can be brought about."

"In a very simple way. Withdraw your armies from our territory, and peace will come of itself. We do not seek to subjugate you. We are not waging an offensive war, except so far as it is offensive-defensive—that is, so far as we are forced to invade you to prevent your invading us. Let us alone and peace will come at once."

"But we cannot let you alone so long as you repudiate the Union. That is the one thing the northern people will not surrender."

"I know. You would deny to us what you exact for yourselves—the right of self-government."

"No, sir," I remarked. "We would deny you no natural right. But we think Union essential to peace; and, Mr. Davis, *could* two people, with the same language, separated by only an imaginary line, live at peace with each other? Would not disputes constantly arise, and cause almost constant war between them?"

"Undoubtedly—with this generation. You have sown such bitterness at the South, you have poured such an ocean of blood between the two sections, that I despair of seeing any harmony in my time. Our children may forget this war, but *we* cannot.

"I think the bitterness you speak of, sir," said the Colonel, "does not really exist. We must talk here as friends; our soldiers meet and fraternize with each other; and I feel sure that if the Union were restored, a more friendly feeling would arise between us than has ever existed; the war has made us know and respect each other better than before. This is the view of very many southern men; I have had it from many of them—your leading citizens.

"They are mistaken," replied Mr. Davis. "They do not understand southern sentiment. How can we feel anything but bitterness towards men who deny us our rights? If you enter my house and drive me out of it, am I not your enemy?

"You put the case too strongly. But we cannot fight forever; the war must end at some time; we must finally agree upon something; can we not agree now and stop this frightful carnage? We are both Christian men, Mr. Davis. Can *you*, as a Christian man, leave untried any means that may lead to peace?"

INDEPENDENCE OR EXTERMINATION.

"No, I cannot. I desire peace as much as you do. I deplore bloodshed as much as you do; but I feel that not one drop of blood shed in this war is on *my* hands; I can look up to my God and say this. I tried all in my power to avert this war. I saw it coming, and for twelve years I worked night and day to prevent it, but I could not. The North was mad and blind; it would not let us govern ourselves; and so the war came, and now it must go on till the last man of this generation falls in his tracks, or the North abandons the idea that it has a right to fight his battles, unless you acknowledge our right to self-government. We are not fighting for slavery. We are fighting for independence—and that or extermination we will have."

"And there are at least four and a half millions of people," said Mr. Benjamin, with a decided sneer.

"We have no wish to exterminate you," answered the Colonel. "I believe what I have said —that three-fourths of the people of the Northern and Southern States, would be united in the determination to sustain the Union. Whoever is elected in November, he must be committed to a vigorous prosecution of the war."

Mr. Davis still looked credulous.

JEFF. REPUDIATES AN ARMISTICE.

"Well, suppose the two governments should agree to something like this: To go to the people with two propositions; say, peace, with disunion and southern independence, as your proposition—and peace, with union, emancipation, no confiscation, and universal amnesty, as ours. Let the citizens of all the United States (as they existed before the war) vote 'Yes,' or 'No,' on these two propositions, at a special election within sixty days. If a majority votes Union, yours to be bound by it, and to stay in peace. The two governments should then, if they wished, and the people, though constitutionally unable to decide on peace or war, can elect which of the two propositions shall govern their rulers. Let Lee and Grant meanwhile agree to an armistice. This would sheathe the sword, and if sheathed once it would never again be drawn by this generation."

"The plan is altogether impracticable. If the South were only one State, it might work; but as it is, if one Southern State objected to emancipation, it would nullify the whole thing; for you are aware that a majority of Virginia cannot vote slavery out of South Carolina, nor the people of South Carolina vote it out of Virginia."

"But three-fourths of the States can amend the Constitution. Let it be done in that way—in any way, so that it be done by the people. I am not a statesman or a politician, and do not know just how such a plan could be carried out; but you get the idea—that the people shall decide the question."

JEFF REPUDIATES MAJORITIES.

"That the majority shall decide it, you mean. We seceded to rid ourselves of the rule of the majority, and this would subject us to it again."

"But the majority must rule finally, either with bullets or ballots."

"I am not so sure of that. Neither current events nor history show that the majority rules, or ever did rule. The contrary, I think, is true. Why, sir, the man who should go before the southern people with such a proposition as that any proposition which implied that the North was to have a voice in determining the domestic relations of the South, could not live here a day. He would be hanged to the first tree, without judge or jury."

"A low an to doubt that. I think it more likely he would be hanged, if he let the southern people know the majority couldn't rule," I replied, smiling.

"I have no fear of that," replied Mr. Davis, also smiling most good humoredly. "I give you leave to proclaim it from every house top in the South."

DIFFERENT KINDS OF MAJORITIES.

"But, seriously, sir," said the Colonel, you let the majority rule in a single state; why not let it rule in the whole country?"

"Because the States are independent and sovereign. The country is not. It is only a confederation of states; or rather it was; it is now two confederations."

"Then we are not a people—we are only a political partnership?"

"That is all."

"Your very name, sir, 'United States,' implies that," said Mr. Benjamin. "Let tell me, are the terms you have named—Emancipation, no confiscation, and universal amnesty—the terms which Mr. Lincoln authorized you to offer us?"

"No, sir; Mr. Lincoln did not authorize me to offer you any terms. But I think both he and the Northern people, for the sake of peace, would assent to some such conditions."

"They are very generous," replied Mr. Davis, for the first time during the interview showing some angry feeling. "But, amnesty, sir, applies to criminals. We have committed no crime. Confiscation is of no account, unless you can enforce it. And emancipation! You have already emancipated nearly two millions of our slaves—and if you will take away from them they can help crush your armies and exterminate your government. And is not that already nearly done? You are wholly without money and at the end of your resources. Emancipate you up in Richmond. Sherman is before Atlanta. Had you not, then, better accept honorable terms while you can retain your prestige and save the pride of the southern people."

THE PROSPECTS OF THE CONFEDERACY.

Jeff Davis concludes a review of the military situation by saying: "So, in a military view, I should certainly say our position was better than yours."

THE FINANCES VIEWED BY JEFF.

As to money; we are richer than you are. You sniff at Confederate paper as worthless; nothing—it answers as a circulating medium; and we hold it ourselves. If every dollar of it were lost, we should, as we have no foreign debt, be none the poorer. But it is worth something; it has the solid basis of a large cotton crop, while you have nothing, and you owe all the world. As to resources, we do not lack for arms or ammunition, and we have still a wide territory from which to gather supplies. So, you see, we can carry on the contest. But if we were—if we were without money, without food, without weapons—if our whole country were devastated, and our armies crushed and disbanded—could we, without giving up our manhood, give up our right to govern ourselves? Would you not rather die, and feel yourself a man, than live, and be subject to a foreign power?"

THE FORCES COMPARED.

"From your standpoint there is force in what you say," replied the Colonel. "But we did not come here to argue with you, Mr. Davis. We came, hoping to find some honorable way to peace; and I am grieved to hear you say what you do. When I have seen your young men dying on the battle-field, and your old men, women and children driven from their homes, I have felt I could risk my life to save them. For that reason I am here; and I am grieved, grieved that there is no hope."

"I feel for you, Colonel Jaques, and I honor you for them; but what can I do more than I am doing? I would give my poor life, gladly, if it would bring peace and good-will to the two countries. I would not. It is with your own people you should labor. It is they who desolate our homes, burn our wheat-fields, break the wheels of wagons carrying away our supplies, and destroy supplies that were meant for our sick and wounded. At your door lies all the misery and the crime of this war—and it is a fearful, fearful account."

"Now,

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Friday, August 19, 1864.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's New Photograph Establishment, corner Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh, Pa., (entrance on Penn street.) Reception Rooms and skylight on second floor. Operating Department under the charge of Mr. Borah, well known as one of the most successful Photographers in the country, with a full corps of skillful and experienced assistants. Photographs of every style and size, from the smallest card the life size, plain or colored, in oil, water or ink. Careful attention given to copying old Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, &c., to any size Photograph desired.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's Jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1864.

National Union Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois,

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.

FOR CONGRESS—XXII DISTRICT:

JAMES K. MOORHEAD.

FOR CONGRESS—XXIII DISTRICT.

THOMAS WILLIAMS.

Union County Nominations.

State Senate—THOS. J. BIGHAM.
Representatives—JOHN P. GLASS, R. A. COLVILLE, ALFRED SLACK, SAMUEL CHADWICK, GEORGE Y. MCKEE, HANS B. HERRON.
Prothonotary—JACOB H. WALTER.
County Commissioner—ARCHIBALD PILLOW.
Coroner—EDWARD CLAWSON.
Director of Poor—R. H. DAVIS.

Plea for Systematic Effort.

The other day we proposed that our citizens should organize an Association to procure subscriptions to the National Loan. We understand that the subject has received considerable attention, but as yet no systematic effort has been agreed upon. We are pleased to learn that there is no real want of willingness, but, on the contrary, a very general disposition to subscribe liberally. What is wanting is concert of action. In cities larger than Pittsburgh, and in some not so large, they have Chambers of Commerce, Boards of Trade or other associations through which business men and capitalits act. As yet we have no medium of the kind in Pittsburgh, though we trust this state of things will not be of long duration. It has become necessary, therefore, to adopt special measures, and it seems to us that no subject is more worthy of immediate attention than the New Loan. To combine the essential conditions of willingness and ability is the work to which somebody ought to give his attention. We presume no part of our citizens would feel jealous of the gentleman or committee of gentlemen who should impose on themselves this duty; and we feel confident that, whether by a public meeting or by personal visitation, the appeal will be promptly and liberally responded to when systematic steps are once taken. It matters not so much how it is done—only let us do it.

An Armistice.

The rebel papers in Richmond, and the *Herald* in New York, are talking about an armistice, and a rumor has been put afloat that Mr. LINCOLN is about to propose one. This we are confident is without the slightest foundation. There is little consequence to be attached to this demand by the Richmond and the Northern sympathizing press, since we have the printed declaration by JEFF. DAVIS that no terms will be listened to that do not contemplate the absolute independence of the South. Notwithstanding this has been put squarely before the country, the Democratic press and those corsair journals which have no higher aim than to oppose Mr. LINCOLN, even if they break the country, will continue to cry out for peace, as though it were attainable except by fighting the war through and the rebellion down. Why not take JEFF. DAVIS at his word? Independence or annihilation he say* he will have. Who will stand out and say openly he is for recognizing the independence of the South? Why not, then, support the only other course, which is the "extermination," if not of JEFF. DAVIS, at any rate the rebellion? To talk of an armistice is the cream of folly.

If JEFF DAVIS wants an armistice, let him say so. If he has terms to propose let him propose them, and that too squarely, and not by irresponsible back-door adventurers, coming by way of Canada. Why should we seek an armistice? If the rebels do not wish one, why should we, unless we are prepared to accept the terms of DAVIS, of which we have been informed semi-officially?

A Secret Well Kept.

For once, at least, the rebels and pretty much everybody else, were deceived by Gen. GRANT in conducting his late movement. The Richmond and Petersburg papers were sure he was about to raise the siege and abandon the campaign. The Democratic papers in the North chimed in and declared that everything had failed, and therefore we must ground arms and give up. LEE, DAVIS, and BEAUREGARD, no doubt, breathed freer in this belief. But the thing turned out differently. It is true that GRANT floated down the river, fell back with a portion of the force from Petersburg, but only to get nearer to Richmond. In this scheme those journals, North and South, which omit no opportunity to help the rebels, materially assisted with their raven cry of failure.

From this movement by GRANT the country has learned two things, if it did not know them before; first, that it will not do to believe the rebel journals, either North or South; second, that GRANT has no idea of backing out, or of doing any thing else but to go ahead. He may befool the rebels, here and elsewhere, but he will not deceive the people, who have received his word that he will *go through* with what he has undertaken.

Enlistments.

We are glad to hear that enlistments hereabouts are quite fair—that is, as to numbers. As the time draws near when the enlistments will cease, recruits become more numerous, and this will no doubt continue down to the closing hour of the fifty days. We understand that yesterday, in one establishment, sixty workmen signified their intention to enlist. Liberal bounties are being offered in most of the wards and districts, but there is little probability of the amounts being increased. These bounties and the Government bounty, with the stated pay, constitute a strong inducement to enlist, to say nothing of the honor of being in at the death af the Rebellion.

AN INSTRUCTIVE ARTICLE.—The article published in our columns to-day, on the ability of the Nation to bear the burthen which the war has imposed on it, is highly instructive, as well as timely. Though somewhat lengthy, it will be eagerly read. It throws a flood of light on the subject, from facts and experience, and the publication at this time we esteem a great service to the loyal cause.

A regiment has reached New York from City Point made up entirely of rebel deserters and prisoners. They are bound for the West.

For the manuscript of his book of travels in the United States, Anthony Trollope received $20 000. His literary income from copyright is $12,000 per annum.

A New Demand by the Coal Miners.

The Coal Miner's Association having advanced the scale of mining from five cents to eight cents, our mill-owners have very generally determined to close their mills in preference to acceding to the demand. This determination, we understand, is likely to receive the universal assent of our large consumers, who regard the demand as excessive. Eighteen months ago the price paid to miners was two-and-a-half cents per bushel. Subsequently the price was increased to five cents, and now a further advance to eight cents is demanded. The fact show that our millers, and other large consumers have, heretofore met the views of the miners by promptly acceding to their demands, but they have determined not to do so now, only because the demand is unreasonable, out of proportion to wages generally, and the price of manufactured articles.

What Has Been Accomplished.

UNIONTOWN, Friday, Aug. 12, 1864.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I was very much pleased with your editorial of to-day entitled "Mobile." I wish a few more such blows, failing successively a little swifter and a little heavier, might be struck until croakers should learn to be silent; until every voice should be only of those who see no end to the war; until rebellion is subdued and our great and glorious government stands once more free from the danger of attacks of malignant traitors and pestiferous plotters.

But look. Look at the signs that marked the beginning, the previous progress, and the present status of the nation in the war, and see if there can be found in reality any shadow of reason for despondency.

I simply rehearse facts well known, even to croakers, if they would but call them to mind.

At the beginning, eleven States were said to be joined in a Confederacy. Now, certainly seven have been so completely recovered that no one pretends to think of them as under rebel control.

In the remaining four the whole series of the disease has been circumscribed to two points. This has been done although the nation was to begin the struggle without arms, without money, without knowing who could be relied on, with our foreign relations in a very uncertain position, a navy scattered to distant seas, an army unorganized, and a people hearing the noisy and quasi victorious menacings of a virulent and unscrupulous foe resounding through the air. Now how changed. Again, let not the feint-hearted fail to call to mind the thrill after thrill of loyal gladness that has swelled through the land, appalling the souls of the basest, as Bowlson, Stone River, Vicksburg, New Orleans, Yorktown, Williamsburg, Antietam, and Gettysburg, have been written on the list of decisive and concluding triumphs of the National arms. Away then with despondency and fears. Let freemen rise in the energy of free determination and virtuous indignation, and put their foot on right hand and left feeling strokes from stalwart arms "conquer peace."

S. L. C.

Prices of Salt—A Reminiscence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COMMERCIAL.

When the writer went into a store to learn the business—for the store at this time was a retail one, and kept all kinds of Groceries, &c.—salt was brought by Lake Erie down the Allegheny river, and sold at $12@12 50 per bbl., or at 5@6 a bushel—and we then sold at these high prices a vast deal of salt. One day, when we debated the matter how to realize quite a large sum of money, our employer said, "You will take about 50 bbls. of our best lake salt down to Wheeling; and there sell it for good money." We were glad to hear of such a job, for money was getting scarce, and we, with 355 bbls. of lake salt, went down to Wheeling in a flat boat. We found the merchants and the people very much in want of salt, so that we soon had it all sold at a few days—got a pretty sum of money, about $700, which we wrapt up carefully, and set out home, walking all the way in a little less than two days, and handed the money over to our Boss, who was much pleased with our less than a week's doings, and he received the money, and no doubt got safely to Philadelphia. So then in these early times salt was very high, and by times hard to get, and our farmers and meat-savers were obliged to get into debt, and to pay $3@3 50 this year, and up from Kenhawa. Now salt is pretty well supplied, and come down to $3@3 50 per bbl. and bushel, and our merchants, and butchers, and meat-sellers have wonderfully reduced the price of salt. And now they have th's history to read.

AN OLD MERCHANT.

The Deficiencies on the Last Draft.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

SIR:—In a late issue you stated that the supplementary draft had been abandoned, and that the deficiencies under the call for 700,000 men were to be carried over and added to the quotas under the new call for 500,000.

Now, if this is so, is it not a mixing of things incompatible with each other? The last draft was for three years, and the drafted man had the privilege of paying commutation if he did not wish to go into the service and could not get a substitute. *This* draft is for *one* year, and without commutation. A majority of those drafted under the last call paid commutation and the law under which they were drawn declared that they should not again be subject to draft in *filling up that quota*. But a part of that quota is to be carried over and drawn with the next.

Now, I wish to know whether these men are again to be put into the wheel and drawn a *second* time to fill part of the same quota? If they are, then I want to know whether that is law, even according to the contortions of that wonderful embodiment of administrative ability, the Provost Marshal General. Please reflect a little light on this obscure point and oblige

A DULL READER.

England—France—Mexico.

In regard to the new government of Mexico the London *Times*, in its city article, says: "the attempt to represent the new order of affairs as being in opposition to the wishes of the people has held unfortunately the capitalists acquainted with the country to be alike impolitic and erroneous. Considering the great interests that are involved to British commerce in the rehabilitation of that country, and the fact that our people hold fourteen million bonds, it seems an especial duty that we should by every means in our power encouragement that can facilitate the task, and it would be a singular, although perhaps not undebitable anomaly, if the Washington Government were, as appears likely to be the case, to recognize the new order of affairs before ourselves."

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says that according to the conventions concluded between the French and Mexican governments a great part of the expeditionary corps is to quit Mexico in the course of the present year. The Emperor has ordered that the troops are to embark so as to march through the hot country at a favorable season, and without injury to their health. The first regiments that return to France from Mexico are the First and the Twentieth battalions of Foot Chasseurs, the Second regiment of Zouaves, Ninety-ninth regiment of infantry, first battery of the Third regiment of artillery, first company of the Third squadron of artillery train, sixth company of the second regiment of engineers, first company of the wagon train of the Imperial Guard. The soldiers whose period of service will expire on the 31st of December next are to be among the first to leave. They have hitherto been kept on active service in pursuance of the thirteenth article of the law of the 21th of March, 1862, on the recruiting of the army.

Peace Between Denmark and Germany.

On the 26th of July the Peace Conference held a session, and on the 1st of August the Danish plenipotentiaries signed the preliminaries of peace. The principal condition of peace, as was commonly expected, is the abandonment by Denmark of all claims to the three duchies of Schleswig, Holstein and Lauenburg, together with the duchies. She gives up the important islands which pertain to Schleswig. Some of these islands had partly belonged to Schleswig, and partly to the Danish province of Jutland. They now share the fate of Schleswig and Denmark will receive for their cession a territorial indemnification by a "rectification" of the southern frontier of Jutland.

What Grant's Movement Means.

On the face of it, this movement means cooperation with General Butler's forces now engaged in cutting the canal across that Peninsula. The James makes an extraordinary bend at a point beginning seven miles below Drury's Bluff, and forms a peninsula of which the river or neck is six miles, while the neck of it is less than a third of a mile in width. That neck is Dutch Gap. The peninsula is known as Farrar's Island, and its situation and importance will be seen by a glance at the map. Under the lee of that island have been stationed the rebel gunboats, and at various points of the river's course mount it, are some the rebel obstructions to the channel. To cut a canal through Dutch Gap will leave the rebel fleet high and dry in the old river bed—supposing they choose or are forced to remain—and will afford a new channel beyond the obstructions. It is said that above this point there are no obstacles except Fort Darling to the passage of our fleet up to Richmond.

An Englishman's View of the American War.

The London *Times* publishes a letter from Richmond to June 27. The writer expresses the belief that General Grant knows full well that neither Petersburg nor Richmond can be taken by fighting, and that he will make no more onslaughts on the Confederate breastworks, but quietly assume the defensive. He says it is a question of subsistence, but Richmond can never be starved out until the two railroads from the South, as well as the James river canal and railroads from the North, can be utterly annihilated, which he contends Grant is not strong enough to do. We admit that Grant's operations may occasionally cause the Confederate army to be placed on half-rations, but this will not effect the result.

General Intelligence.

About 1,000 German immigrants arrived recently in St. Paul, with gold enough to buy farms and settle.

Seven thousand cases of sold ers' claims for back pay, bounty, &c., were passed in the Second Comptroller's Office last month. Over forty thousand are now on the book, and the average monthly increase is from five to six thousand.

The latest idea for a show in London is a proposed "donkey fair," in imitation of the dog and baby shows in this country. It is seriously intended to open an exhibition of asses and donkeys in Islington next month. Think of the noise and shudder.

Miss Bateman is paying only a flying visit to New York, returning to England in time to course of a month or six weeks, to begin a series of performances of *Leah* in the provincial theatres.

A statue of the Virgin and Child, of carved oak, two feet six inches in height, and in good preservation, has been discovered eight feet below the surface of a bog in Ireland.

A married woman about to sign a legal deed was asked, as usual, whether her husband had compelled her to sign it. "He compel me!" said the woman, "no, nor twenty like him!"

The importations at the New York port for the first seven months of 1861, exceed the entries of the same period in 1863 by nearly $46,000,000. The increase of gold revenue for the same period, at the same port, is $17,488,518.

The Congress of Chili have passed a bill empowering the Government to expend the sum of $1,500,000 upon the increase of the navy. The Fourth of July was celebrated in all the principal cities in Chili with great enthusiasm.

Litchfield, Conn., has voted $500 to each man who shall volunteer or provide a substitute, which, including the State bounty, gives the principal $800.

It is stated that in the first two years of the present war 28,000 walnut trees were felled to supply a single European manufactory of gunstocks for the American market.

Padusca is the name of a new watering-place just "discovered" by fashion on the Lower St. Lawrence.

Eight hundred thousand pounds of wool were recently purchased by one party, in Detroit, at 70 cents per pound.

It is estimated that over six thousand persons were present at the Yarmouth camp meeting on Sunday. Fifty persons were converted during the week, and *per contra*, a large number were relieved of their worldly possessions by pickpockets.

A "Coal at Cost Company" has been organized in Brooklyn. One thousand tons will be purchased by subscriptions and a purchaser despatched to the Pennsylvania mines. A saving of $4 per ton is expected.

More than one hundred steam fire-engines, including two for London and one for Russia, have been built by the Amoskeag Company of Manchester, New Hampshire.

The New Yorkers have discovered that it is a matter of necessity to economise the use of Croton water. The present yield of the Croton River is 27,000,000 gallons per day, while the daily consumption of water in this city is estimated at 30,000,000, causing a deficiency of 3,000,000 each day.

On Tuesday evening a party consisting of John Costello, John Flynn, Ellen Green and Delia Brennan, embarked on board a small rowboat at the foot of East Sixteenth street, New York, for a sail up the East river. When the boat was abreast of Thirty-second street it capsized, and the inmates were thrown into the river. The two men and one of the females, Ellen Green, managed to cling to the boat until assistance could reach them from the shore, when they were taken off, but Delia Brennan was swept away by the current and was not seen to rise. The deceased girl was eighteen years of age.

Personal.

E. A. Pollard, formerly one of the editors of the Richmond *Examiner*, and who was some months since taken prisoner on the blockade runner Greyhound, taken to Boston and subsequently committed to Fort Warren, was discharged from the Fort last Friday. It is said that he has been exchanged for some Federal prisoner in Richmond, and that he is on his move to the Confederate capital. He left Fort Warren, where he is to report to the Provost Marshal.

In the case of Mrs. Mary E. Sawyer, who had been sentenced to be confined in the military prison for females at Fitchburg, to labor during the war for the benefit of Union soldiers, the sentence has been remitted, and Mrs. Sawyer is to be released from custody on Ballard, chief of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, to be placed within the rebel lines on the first convenient occasion.

The two middle-aged Quaker ladies with calm, cheerful faces, and lustrous dove-colored silks," spoken of by Mrs. Stowe in her "House and Home" paper in the last *Atlantic Monthly*, are said by the *Cincinnati Review* to be Elizabeth L. Comstock, of Michigan, and Rebecca Collins, of New York, two Quaker preachers who lately were engaged in religious service in this city.

The Maratha press of the Bombay presidency is very savage as his highness the Gaekwar of Bay roda for what they term his "foolish and mad acts." His highness lately spent £500 in celebrating the marriage of a pair of his favorite pigeons; and he is now about to throw away still larger sums on the marriage of some dogs that he has lately elevated from kennels.

It is stated that when Gen. Hunter and staff were moving from Parkersburg to Cumberland via Clarksburg, the authorities of the latter place decided to honor the arrival of the General by a salute. Accordingly, as the train came in after dark with the distinguished officer, the Clarksburgians let off their big guns, instantly the train was in the midst of a cannonade, and every man in the cars fell flat on the floor, thinking the train was attacked by the rebels. A smile followed soon after the fright.

The character of the Duke of Normandy, styled Robert the Devil, the subject of the celebrated opera, is rescued from much obloquy by Sir Francis Palgrave, in a late history. Though exuberantly hilarous, he was humane, generous and kind-hearted.

Bishop Janes has organized the Delaware Conference of colored Methodists, as fixed by the recent General Conference held in Philadelphia. The Conference has eleven elders, eight preachers were received on trial, seven were ordained deacons, and three ordained elders.

A couple from Canada, aged respectively 80 and 70, were married last week, in Detroit. Ill treatment from their children is said to have been the principal motive for the marriage.

The steamboatmen held a meeting at the Union Merchants' Exchange on Tuesday and adopted resolutions relative to the burial of the remains of Captain John Malloy, who was killed by guerrillas while in command of the steamer Express.

The wife of Leopold Hess, a German billiard saloon keeper in Brooklyn, N. Y., fled with her children and a fellow-countryman, also a German, named Pellett. They were caught in Philadelphia on Tuesday and held for trial. The children were turned over to the father.

Matrimony in the Camp.

The other day it was stated that a private soldier, named Kick, had married a relative of the late President Tyler, a few days after he returned to camp near City Point. He says that his bride is a niece, not a daughter, of ex President Tyler. During the transit of the army from the Chickahominy to the James many of our officers visited the Tyler mansion and saw the young lady there, whom they supposed from her name (Miss Tyler) to be the late Chief Magistrate's daughter. Indeed, if I am not mistaken, says a correspondent, the aged relative introduced several of our generals to her as such. Be the facts as they may, it was the report here when I wrote that the soldier was married to a daughter of President Tyler. Chapter II of the romance is one the conclusion of which leaves less than in 1860; then the re united nation will start anew on its era of peace, with a capital of twenty thousand millions, and an annual increase of wealth which certainly cannot be estimated at less than $2,000,000."

This is not *income*, but actual increase of capital:

Let us now cautiously prospect the resources of the future, basing our estimates on the teachings of the present and the past. For this purpose we assume the decennial increase of the population of the country for the remainder of the present century, (commencing back with the year 1860) to be 30 per cent., and the decennial increase of our national wealth to be 60 per cent., and from these data as the basis of our calculations, we deduce the figures of the following table:

Years.	Population.	National wealth.	Annual interest per capita.	Per centage of debt to property.	Average annual value of the national product, the annual ratio of increase assumed being 10 per cent.
1860	31,500,000	$16,000,000,000	$508	8	$4,000,000,000
1870	40,950,000	25,600,000,000	625	6	6,400,000,000
1880	53,235,000	40,960,000,000	769	4	10,240,000,000
1890	69,205,500	65,536,000,000	947	3	16,384,000,000
1900	89,967,150	104,857,600,000	1,166	2	26,214,400,000

"In the above table, one of the points brought out, which is most worthy of interest after the statement of the enormous prospective increase of our national wealth, is the exhibit of the manner in which in a growing, flourishing state, the burden of a national debt decreases relatively to the burden of the property which must pay it. This, which we show prospectively in the estimates above given for the future, is also strikingly illustrated by actual facts derived from the financial history of Great Britain. Thus, in forty-two years, from 1816 to 1858, the percentage of national debt to national wealth fell from 20 to 13 per cent., while the capital of the debt itself was reduced less than three hundred millions on $4,200,000,000; or the burden fell as from 40 to 13, while the debt fell only as from 40 to 37; or to put the case in a still stronger light, the debt of 1858, which would have been a charge of 37½ per cent. on the whole private wealth of Great Britain in 1816, was only 13.4 per cent. on the property of 1858.

"But objections will naturally arise in the minds of many persons. Surprised at the apparently incredible results deduced from our statistics respecting the future, they will urge that there must be some mistake in the ratios and estimates we have assumed or calculated upon; or if not this, then that we have no reasonable grounds for believing the future of our country is to develop itself, as respects wealth and population, in anything like ratios of the past. It is therefore proper before proceeding further in our inquiry, to review in a degree the ground we have gone over, and if possible detect and make allowance for all real, or probable errors.

"And first, as regards population. The ratio of decennial increase from 1860 to 1900, the conclusion of the present century, we have assumed at 30 per cent. Now the actual increase has not fallen to so low a ratio as this during any one of the seven decades that have elapsed since the establishment of the Constitution to 1860. During the three most unpromising periods of our national history, viz: the decade embracing the first Federal administration, when order was being evolved from the previous revolutionary chaos; the decade of the last war with Great Britain, when the Capital of the nation was taken and burnt; and the decade which included the disastrous financial years of 1837-38—the ratios of increase were respectively 35, 33, and 32.67 per cent. It must, therefore, be evident, that so far as all inferences from the past are concerned, we be justified in fixing upon the ratio of the prospective increase of population in the United States at considerable above 30 per cent. In the official report of the eighth census, published during the present year, 1864, the following are the calculated estimates of the population of the country for the remaining four decades of the present century, viz: 1870, 42,300,000; 1880, 56,400,000; 1890, 77,268,000; 1900, 103,350,000. The figures we have assumed in our calculations are considerably less than these official estimates, viz: 1870, 40,950,000; 1880, 53,235,000; 1890, 69,205,500; 1900, 89,964,150.

So far as emigration is concerned, the past history of the subject, the present rush of emigrants, and the prospects of employment hereafter, in mining, manufactures, and cotton growing, leave no doubt that the estimate of increase will be borne out.

"We come next to consider the subject of the prospective increase of our national wealth. The great facts developed by the statistics of the census of 1850—60, are the most remarkable ever recorded as relating to which the increase of our national wealth progresses. These ratios constitute, in a great degree, the basis on which our estimates in the future of the national wealth values are founded; and the direct point of inquiry next before us, is, are we justified in assuming them as standards for the purpose? Looking at the matter from a purely common sense point of view, have we reasonable grounds for believing that the future of the country, as respects the development of its resources and the increase of wealth, will be, to say the least approximately, like the experience of the past?"

Mr. Welles then gives evidence of undervaluation in the official statements of the national wealth, and arrives at the conclusion that the true national valuation of $16,000,000,000 in 1860 and the decennial increase of 126 per cent. should be increased at least one-fourth.

The deposits in the savings banks next demand attention, which we give together with some details relative to the increase of agricultural staples since the beginning of the war.

"In the State of New York the deposits in the Saving Banks increased from 1858 to 1861 (inclusive) as follows:—

1858	$41,472,000	1860	$58,178,000
1859	48,194,000	1861	67,440,000

In 1858 the total deposits in all the Saving Banks of Great Britain and Ireland (the United Kingdom) amounted to £57,000,000 ($185,000,000). In 1857, the population of the United Kingdom was estimated to have been 29,000,000; while that of the State of New York in 1861, was probably about 4,000,000. The latter, therefore, with a population in 1861 a little less than one-seventh that of the United Kingdom in 1857 had more than a third as large deposits in her Savings Banks; a most striking commentary on the relative prosperity of the laboring classes of the two countries.

"In Massachusetts the deposits from 1860 to 1863 (inclusive) have been as follows:

1860	$45,054,000	1862	$53,403,000
1861	44,780,000	1863	56,853,000

"Returns from Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island and Connecticut, also show a similar progressive increase of deposits during the last few years in their respective Savings Banks, and the aggregate deposits in all of the Savings Banks of most of the other loyal States, although from the lack of official reports, this cannot be positively asserted.

With these facts of deposits in time of civil war, contrast the following:

"In Great Britain, in nine out of the seventeen years which elapsed from 1811 to 1857 inclusive, the withdrawals exceeded the deposits; that is, during the years of high prices, which periods of great commercial distress in England, the excess of withdrawals over deposits was more than twenty-five millions of dollars."

The agricultural statistics of the loyal States for 1862, 1862 and 1863, are arranged in the form of a table:

Productions.	1859.	1862.	1863.
Wheat	138,000,000 bus.	189,000,000 bus.	191,000,000 bus.
Oats	192,168,000 "	175,320,000 "	174,888,000 "
Rye	20,855,000 "	21,735,000 "	20,790,000 "
Barley	15,432,000 "	17,781,000 "	18,780,000 "
Corn	587,029,000 "	886,794,000 "	852,816,000 "
Potatoes	96,000,000 "	109,200,000 "	101,657,000 "
Tobacco	240,360,000 pds.	258,867,000 pds.	267,302,000 pds.
Hay	27,000,000 tons.	29,160,000 tons.	29,646,000 tons.
Wool	56,483,000 pds.	60,741,000 pds.	79,405,000 pds.

"It will thus be seen, that there was a very large increase in the product of all the crops enumerated in the year 1862 over 1859, notwithstanding the withdrawal of the heavy quota of the loyal States in the latter year, and that there was also a very marked increase in the articles of wheat, oats, tobacco and wool produced in 1863, (the year which has just closed) over 1862; which increase would doubtless have also extended to all the other crops but for the occurrence of unusual droughts and frosts. The State of Iowa, for example, furnished in 1859 of 675,000, furnished to the Federal army from May 1861 to the end of 1863, 52,230 men, nevertheless increased the number of acres of improved land from 3,445,000 in 1859, to 4,000,000 in 1862, and 4,200,000 in 1863, and her product of wheat from 8,795,000 bushels in 1862, to 11,500,000 in 1863. In 1859, the amount of wheat raised in the State of Indiana was 15,219,000 bushels; while in 1863, notwithstanding the State out of its population in 1860 of 1,350,000 had furnished to the army more than 75,000 men, her product of wheat exceeded 20,000,000 bushels. No are these facts concerning Iowa and Indiana, remarkable as they certainly are, exceptionable; for altho' exact data on the subject are not readily available, yet enough is known to render it certain that the products of industry have greatly increased in all the loyal States during the war, notwithstanding the constant draughts that have from time to time been made upon the numbers of their producing classes."

The mining resources of the country are given somewhat in detail, but the general estimate is as follows:

"The great and acknowledged source of wealth to Great Britain has been the product of her mines; the officially returned value of which per ton was £3 (15) 0 in 1859. Large as this amount is, and much as it undoubtedly contributed to the resources of the Kingdom, the mineral product of the loyal States for 1863 (estimating only at the same value; our estimate for the year being as follows:

Precious metals (Gold and Silver)	$100,000,000
Coal (valuation in 1860 by census report $10,000,000	36,000,000
Petroleum	18,000,000
Quicksilver	200,000
Iron (valuation by census of 1860, $10,000,000	30,000,000
Copper	2,000,000
Lead (valuation of 1860, $977,281	1,000,000
Salt (valuation of 1860, $2,205,000)	2,500,000
Other products, zinc, nickel, chrome, &c., &c.	200,000
	$182,200,000

"And this in the mere inception of our mining industry, when we may be said to have done little more than 'scratch the ground.'"

The great part to be played in the future by the change in the system of Southern labor are fully demonstrated, and we believe all loyal men will agree that,

"No estimate of future resources of the country, furthermore, can be considered complete, which fails to take into account the great augmentation in values which is sure to accrue in time to the South, from the substitution of free for slave labor. This matter is set in a clear light by the following statement, which any one who doubts can verify for himself by referring to the official statistics of the census of 1860:—

"If the product per head of the population in the slave States had been the same in 1859 that it was in the Free States, there would have been added to the aggregate national wealth returned at that time, the additional value of $1,351,351,351, a sum nearly equal to the entire national debt, June, 1864."

"Finally," says Mr. Wells, "in estimating the future resources of the country and its capacity to carry a large burden of debt and taxation, it should not be overlooked, that the opportunity for a civilized nation to increase its aggregate wealth was never before, in the history of the world, so great as at present, and, therefore, no former precedents respecting the actual burden of a great debt upon a nation, can be fairly made applicable to the present. This is due mainly to two circumstances: 1st, The accumulation of national capital; and 2d, to the introduction of labor-saving machinery.

"In relation to the first, it is simply necessary to direct the attention of the reader to the fact, that wealth makes wealth; or in other words, that resources and capital accumulated and properly used, invariably bring large additional resources and capital. The man that had ten talents could, by means, more easily ten additional talents, than he who had one, could produce a single additional one; and so in regard to this country, or the loyal part of it. With a capital in 1860 more than double what it possessed in 1859, its capacity and power to increase its wealth in 1860, was of necessity more than double what it could have been in 1859.

"2d. The opportunity or power of a country to increase its national wealth or capital, is greatly augmented by the introduction of labor-saving machinery. A single statistical fact illustrates this. After the volume of steam-coach system, which was the main reliance of that country in 1830 for the transportation of travellers, had continued in use up to 1854, and had then been required to do the work of passenger transportation alone, which the railway system of that year effected, the increased cost of the business would have been (240,000,000 $200,000,000 per annum more than the whole cost of the railway passenger and freight conveyance for the same year; or in other words, the introduction and use of railways in Great Britain, added to the productive capital for the year 1854, the enormous sum of $200,000,000, 'an amount,' as Robert Stevenson expressed it, 'exceeding by 50 per cent. the yearly interest of the (British) national debt.'

"With such a return from a single department of improved industry, who can estimate the yearly addition to the wealth and capital of a country like ours, where the invention and introduction of labor-saving machinery is universally regarded as a leading and peculiar feature of its civilization and history.

"The census of 1860 returned the value of Massachusetts as 1,2[illegible] adequately the mere enumeration of the number of individuals composing a State like this expresses its power and resources is evident, when we remember, that in 1860 the machinery of Massachusetts was returned as capable of doing the work of more than a hundred million of men. Now, such an addition to the productive capacity of a State, fifty years ago, was not possible, inasmuch as a great part of the machinery and appliances by which it has been evoked were not then in existence; and if we are not warranted in predicating of the next fifty years an equal progress in improvement, we think we are justified in believing that a nearly equal gain in resources will accrue to the whole country from the more extensive introduction and use of the labor-saving inventions and processes already in existence. We would also call the attention of our readers, in this connection, to the very interesting circumstance, that war and the embarrassed condition of our finances, so far from restricting the inventive genius of the country and retarding the introduction of improvements, has acted rather as a stimulant. Thus in proof by the increased number of patents issued during the last three years (i. e. 1861, 2581; 1862, 3552; 1863, 4170;) and also by the fact that, notwithstanding the great drafts upon the agricultural States to the ranks of the army, the harvests, through the more extensive use of machineay, have rather increased than diminished."

To the question whether the taxation required by our debt will not cripple the national energies, and defeat these estimates, Mr. Wells says:

"The history of Great Britain furnishes us with a sufficient answer and refutation.

"Thus in 1815, Great Britain, with a population of 19,275,000, without one mile of railway or single ocean steamer, with comparatively few labor-saving machines, and with onerous (and now obsolete) restrictions upon her industry, carried the load and sustained the maximum debt of her history, viz: $4,205,000,000; and not only has Great Britain carried and sustained this enormous debt for the last forty-eight years of her history which time she has almost constantly been engaged in war in some quarter of the globe) but she has so greatly thriven and prospered under it, that she now ranks first in wealth, and first in industrial power of all the nations that at present exist, or ever have existed. Shall the Loyal States in 1864 (to say nothing of the whole country,) with a present advantage of 50 per cent. in population, 33 per cent. in property, and more than 100 per cent. in the value of annual production; with a virginity of retiring either to Nashville or Pittsburgh, to recruit his health.

Additional Local on First Page.

CITY NOTICES.

"Daily Commercial" Job Printing Office.—Orders for every style of Book and Job Printing promptly and neatly executed, from a visiting card up to a mammoth poster. The most rapid and improved steam presses are used in the execution of the work.

Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines, for family and manufacturing purposes, are the best in use.

A. F. CHATONEY,
General Agent, No. 18 Fifth street.

ELECTRICITY. WHAT IT IS.—ELECTRICITY is the natural element of the nervous system—the connecting link between mind and matter—the subtle substance known. It circulates the blood; is the cause of voluntary and involuntary motion; producer of all the known phenomena in the universe; the life of all things.

"It warms in the sun, refreshes in the breeze, glows in the meteor, and flashes in the lightning. Lives through all life, extends through all extent, spreads undivided, operates unspent.

It enshrines our souls, informs our mortal part, As full, as perfect, in a hair as heart:
As full, as perfect, in vile man that mourns,
As the rapt seraph that adores and burns.
It claims all high, all low, all great and small;
It fills, it bounds, connects, and equals all."

Health is an unlistarripted course of this electric or nervous fluid to all parts of the nervous system—governed by the positive and negative polarities. Disease on the other hand is a changed or disturbed condition of the electric fluid in the nervous system, causing blood, muscle, nervous and a host of other derangements of the various systems which constitute man. Dr. Scott's Electric Remedies are the only means by which, to No. 251 FENN STREET, where all diseases to which flesh is heir, whether Acute, Chronic, Inflammatory or Neuralgic pains, Rheumatism, Fevers and Agues, shocks, or any inconvenience through the uses of Galvanism, Magnetism and other modifications of Electricity. The severity in which cases are sometimes effected, oftentimes astonishes the patient as well as the operator.

A case of Neuralgic Sciatica cured in two treatments which was of five months duration, on the person of R. C. Brooks, residing in Manchester, on Locust street, who has given me permission to state his case for the benefit of those that are afflicted likewise.

Diseases of men will of course manifest themselves in this matter, as in others. We know of a man who had an opportunity to sell an estate for $20,000, but who refused, thinking he could get better at letting it go for $2,500, to save three dollars on the stamp. There will doubtless be frequent cases of "dodging" and sharp practice, but the general sense of mankind will prevail, and probably be about what we have indicated above.

NATURALIZATION OF FOREIGN BORN SOLDIERS.—The Union men of Knox county, Illinois, having nominated John Aberdeen, a Scotchman, for Clerk of the Circuit Court, the Copperhead press declared him ineligible. His friends came to Chicago, and Mr. Arnold furnished them a copy of the law (stat. at large, 37th Cong., page 597,) which shows that he, and all others like him, are immediately naturalized and made eligible. All soldiers of foreign birth honorably discharged, who have resided in the United States one year, may be immediately naturalized.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW FALL GOODS.—

JUST OPENED

AT

J. M. BURCHIFELD'S,

North-East corner 4th and Market sts.

PLAID ALAPACAS;
PLAIN do.
FIGURED DELAINES;
CALLICOS;
BLEACHED MUSLINS;
UNBLEACHED MUSLINS;
BLANKETS;
FANCY SHIRTINGS;
FLANNELS.

A full assortment of

NEW GOODS.

THE CLEARANCE SALE

OF

SUMMER GOODS,

AT

J. W. BARKER'S & CO.,

59 Market street.

REMEMBER IT.

BLANDY'S PATENT,

Zanesville, Ohio.

BLANDYS'

PORTABLE STEAM SAW MILLS,

AND

BLANDYS'

Patented Portable Steam Engines!

Blandys' Steam Engine Works!

ZANESVILLE, OHIO.

Blandys' Newark Machine Works,

NEWARK, OHIO.

The most successful in the world. First premium every exhibition, at State and National Fairs. Perfectly equipped for operation Cut first quality of l

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Friday, August 19, 1864.

[Translated for the Daily Commercial.]

BATTLE PRAYER.

BY THEODOR KOERNER. 1813.

Father, I cry to thee!
Clouded by smoke from the fierce cannon streaming,
Over me torrents of lightning are gleaming.
Ruler of battles, I pray to thee!
Father, O lead thou me!

Father, O lead thou me!
Lead me to death, or grant to me victory!
Lord, I bow lowly to thy supreme glory!
Lord, as thou dost wish, so lead thou me!
God, I acknowledge thee!

God, I acknowledge thee!
When the Autumn breezes bright leaflets sundear,
As in the deaf'ning roar of battle's thunder.
Fountain of mercy, I bend to thee!
Father, O bless thou me!

Father, O bless thou me!
Unto thy hand now, my life I surrender,
Thou can'st retake, that thou did'st to me render.
Then living or dying, bless thou me!
Father, I worship thee!

Father, I worship thee!
This is not a strife earthly wealth to collect,
But the holiest cause, with sword we protect.
Then losing or gaining, praise I thee!
God, I resign to thee!

God, I resign to thee!
When me the thunders of death nigh are greeting,
When from my open'd veins, my life-blood is fleeting.
To thee then, O, God, I resign me!
O, Lord, I cry to thee!

[The above is an humble e ort to faithfully reproduce in our vernacular, the devout and appropriate poem of the great warrior-poet, in order that many, not familiar with the spirit-stirring words of the original, may not only offer tribute to his brave memory, but admiration for his sincere and earnest piety. No doubt the feeling and thoughts of many a true and brave soldier, when on the field of carnage, find expression in this simple composition.]

X.

MAJOR FRANK B. WARD.

Who fell at the Battle of Stone River.

BY JOHN K. HOLMES.

So young—and yet so brave! A patriot:
His was indeed a noble soldier's soul!
I knew him when he was—now when he's not
He shall not be at least by one forgot:
Within my heart his memory will dwell;
His gentle ways endeared him much to me—
He died—and oh, I dream with him it's well;
And many like him, who, in fighting fell
For God's sweet justice, and man's liberty!

THE INVASION OF INDIANA.

The Democratic Secret Societies at Work.

INDIANAPOLIS, August 16.

Though there is nothing definite or reliable from the border to-day, there are many rumors, and some indications, that the rebels are again threatening the Indiana shore. General Hughs reports that firing was heard near Mt. Vernon, and it was supposed the 43d veterans, who are stationed below that place, may have had a fight, but nothing is certainly known of the matter.

Cavalry equipments have been sent down to the Forty-third, and the country will furnish horses to mount them. An efficient mounted infantry force will be speedily ordered. The citizens have been called out to assist in the defense of the border by Gen. Hughs. Regular drills are ordered, business partially suspended, and all due preparations made to meet any emergency.

The Thirty-second German regiment left here last night for Evansville, in high glee at the chance for a fight.

Rebel refugees, in large numbers, have crossed into the State for the purpose of co-operating with the secret Democratic society to burn bridges, and otherwise intercept communication with the border.

To-day was the day set by the treasonable secret Democratic societies to burn bridges, and otherwise interrupt communication with the border. To-day was the day set by the treasonable secret societies, for a general demonstration in this State, doubtless in case the rebel raid of which they were fully advised, but the cooler heads of the party have probably checked it. One of them said to-day that it was with the utmost difficulty that open violence was prevented, and in the southern counties it is by no means safe to conclude that the danger is passed.

It is said that some fifty wagons with Copperheads, armed and prepared for a fight, came and camped near this city last night, but General Carrington was wide awake, and took efficient means to prevent trouble. Whether the report about the wagons is true or not, it is certain that an unusual number of Copperheads from Morgan and other adjoining counties was here to-day, doubtless in pursuance of a well understood plan. They will have a good time if they go on with it.

We had a good refreshing rain here to-day and last night, which will help to fill out the late corn, but it comes too late to save the crops from a fearful injury.

There is no doubt that the rebels in Kentucky and the secret Copperhead societies in this State are operating together, and fully understand each other's movements. The danger is no chimerical affair, but is serious and imminent, but it is prepared for, and those who begin the game of violence will find it a hard road to travel.

Governor Morton and Mr. McDonald speak at Brownstown, Jackson county, a hot-bed of rebels, to-day.

The Peace Democrats openly sneer at McDonald's inability to cope with Governor Morton, and after a brief show of pluck in a joint canvass, he will be compelled, much to his own delight, to abandon it.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FRANCIS TORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the several Governors thereof to take Depositions, Acknowledgments of Deeds, &c., to be used or recorded therein. Office, No. 189 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. au15-6m

ROBINSON, McCLEAN & CO.,

Buy and sell on commission, all kinds of

STOCKS,

in this market, New York, Philadelphia and Boston.

Receive orders daily for the purchase or sale of the following Copper and Oil Stocks:

Dalzell, M'Elheny, Allegheny and Pittsburgh.

CLIFF COPPER STOCK,
NATIONAL,
PEWABIC,
CENTRAL,
ROCKLAND,
NORTHWESTERN, &c.

Also,—BANK AND RAILROAD STOCKS.

No. 75 Fourth street.

au18-1w

TEETH, TEETH, TEETH.

ONLY FIVE DOLLARS A SET.

Know all men by these presents, that I, G. W. SPENCER, Dentist, Proprietor of the Steam Dental Establishment, No 234 Penn street, which is the largest and most complete in the United States, do hereby agree to furnish to the bearer of this advertisement, or any person who may present themselves to my office, with a full upper or under set of those beautiful Volcanite Teeth, which not only combine all the uses of the Natural Teeth, but are so neat as to make a beautiful and perfect representation of the Natural Teeth, for the low price of FIVE DOLLARS A SET.

Several first-class Assistants always in attendance, thus securing to patients prompt and immediate attention.

Every operation warranted comfortable, and to render good service.

N. B.—Don't forget the place, No. 234 PENN STREET, and also that the FIVE DOLLARS will be required to be paid in Gold.

au15

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the firms of Reis, Richards & Berger, Reis, Richards & Co., and Reis, Berger, Risher & Co., in this day dissolved by mutual consent, William Richards having disposed of his entire interest in the same to the new firms of REIS, BROWN & BERGER, who will settle all debts, and are alone authorized to collect the obligations due to said firms.

GEORGE C. REIS,
WILLIAM RICHARDS,
WILLIAM H. BROWN,
ANDREW B. BERGER.

Shenango Iron Works, New Castle, July 23d, 1864.

CARD.—The undersigned having purchased of the entire interests of William Richards, in the above named firms, will continue the manufacture of Iron, Nails, Boat and Railroad Spikes, at the Shenango Iron Works, under the name and firm of REIS BROWN & BERGER.

GEORGE C. REIS,
WM. H. BROWN,
ANDREW B. BARGER.

Shenango Iron Works, New Castle, July 23d, 1864.
au4-3m-ll-s-w

NEW BOOKS.

Book of Common Prayer—Liturgia Expurgata, edited by Rev. Dr. Shields.....Price $2 00
The Early Days of Christian Life in England in the Olden Time, by author of "Cotter Family,".....
Enoch Arden; by Tennyson,.....
New Internal Revenue Law. (best ed.).....
Da Costa's Medical Diagnosis,.....
The City Arab,.....
Skeleton Leaves and Phantom Flowers,.....
Pulpit Ministration, by Dr. Spring, 2 vols,.....
Butler's Religious Training for Children,.....
Smith's Dictionary of the Bible, 3 vols,.....
Carlyle's Frederick the Great, 4 vols,.....
With all the new best books.

au22-lt DAVIS, CLARKE & CO., 82 Wood st.

OFFICE OF THE DACOTAH MINING COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, July 4th, 1864.

ASSESSMENT.—Notice is hereby given that an installment of One Dollar per share has been levied upon the Capital Stock of this Company, payable at the office of the Treasurer, in the city of Pittsburgh, Pa., on SATURDAY, August 20th, 1864, after which date no further transfer of Stock can be made without payment of the Assessment.

By order of the Directors.

JAMES M. COOPER,
jy4-td Sec'y and Treas. Dacotah Mining Co.

NO. 1 MOLASSES—100 bbls. (fresh and selected). In store and for sale by

au18 MILLER & RICKETSON.

CLOTHING.

H. OPPENHEIMER & CO.,

83 *WOOD STREET,*

MERCHANT TAILORS

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

An entire new stock

UNDERCLOTHING.

Constantly receiving the latest novelties in

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER,

and warranted to give satisfaction, as to fit, comfort, beauty and durability. au2

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WM. H. McGEE,

No. 10 St. Clair Street,

WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION OF Buyers to his stock of Goods. It has been selected with great care, and contains all the Newest Styles of Goods to be found at first-class houses. Gents wishing a Suit of Clothes made to order will please call and examine our goods and prices. Also a full and complete stock of Furnishing Goods.

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JOHN S. LEE,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

AND DEALER IN

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

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CHARLES C. BALSLEY,

Produce and Commission Merchant,

MERCHANDISE BROKER,

And dealer in all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE.

No. 179 Liberty street,

au4 *PITTSBURGH, PA.*

IN STORE AND FOR SALE AT COOK, PETTIT & CO.'S, No. 12 Smithfield street.

100 tierces Canvassed S. C. Hams;
100 tierces Prime Leaf Lard;
200,000 lbs Plain Hams;
250,000 lbs Canvassed Hams;
25,000 lbs Uncanvassed Sugar Cured Hams;
300,000 lbs Extra Nice Shoulders;
100,000 lbs Clear Sides;
50,000 lbs Ribbed Sides;
20,000 lbs Sugar Cured Dried Beef,
500 bbls (Shepard & Sons) Extra Family Flour.
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GEO. W. DILWORTH.....JOHN S. DILWORTH

J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Nos. 130 and 132 Second street, near Smithfield

ja12

WILLIAM BAGALEY

WHOLESALE GROCER,

No. 13 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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MILLER & RICKETSON,

Wholesale Grocers and Importers of Brandies, Wines and Cigars,

Nos. 221 and 223, Corner of Liberty and Irwin streets, Pittsburgh.

Iron, Nails, Cotton Yarns, &c., &c., constantly on hand. se15

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WHOLESALE GROCERS AND BOAT FINISH ERS, and dealers in Manilla Rope, Oakum, Oils, Pitch and Pittsburgh manufactured articles. No. 141 Water street, above the Monongahela Bridge, Pittsburgh Pa. se5

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WHOLESALE DRUG HOUSE,

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No. 341 corner LIBERTY and WAYNE streets, opposite Union Passenger Depot,

And now offer for sale a general assortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines, White Lead, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Glassware, &c.

Purchasers will find our stock at all times well assorted, and prices such as to give entire satisfaction.

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Druggist and Pharmaceutist,

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AND

APPARATUS FOR DEFORMED LIMBS,

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Ladies attend to Mrs. Helmold. se24-ly

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No. 17 FIFTH STREET, opposite Theatre, Pittsburgh, Pa., has refitted up his saloon in elegant style. All the delicacies of the season always on hand, served up by a first-class French cook of Paris. Delicious oysters first of the season. jy15

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RESTAURANT AND EATING SALOON,

No. 32 Diamond, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The best of Liquors, Ales and Wines kept constantly on hand, together with all the delicacies of the season. Meals served up at all hours. fe1-1y

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DUQUESNE EATING HOUSE,

No. 67 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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THE BOUNTY OF $100,

DUE WOUNDED SOLDIERS,

CAN NOW BE COLLECTED in

FROM TEN TO TWENTY DAYS' TIME.

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W. J. & HALL PATTERSON,

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PENSIONS, BOUNTIES,

ARREARS OF PAY,

AND ALL

Military Claims,

pa15dm-e-o-d *PITTSBURGH, PA.*

THE TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Pennsylvania Central.

Departs.		*Arrives.*	
Thro Accom.n	8:50 a m	Baltimore Exp'r	12:20 p m
Thro Mail	2:50 a m	Philadelp'a Ex's	11:50 p m
Thro Express	4:25 p m	Fast Line	12:50 a m
Fast Line	8:35 p m	Thro Mail	9:45 a m
John'n Acm'n	3:00 p m	John'n Acm'n	10:05 a m
1st Wall Station	6:30 a m	1st Wall Station	6:15 a m
2d do	11:40 a m	2d do	8:15 a m
3d do	3:50 p m	3d do	1:55 p m
4th do	6:00 p m	4th do	5:50 p m

The Church train leaves Wall's Station (on Sunday) at 9:05 a. m., returns at 12:45 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago.

Departs.		*Arrives.*	
Fast Line	1:00 a m	Chicago Express	2:20 a m
Express	1:10 p m	Philla. "	2:10 p m
Mail Train	6:30 a m	Cinti "	8:15 a m
		Crestline Mail	7:00 p m

The New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny Station at 9:15 a m, 12:00 m, 4:30 p m and 5:40 p m. Returning, leaves New Brighton Station at 6:30 a m, 7:00 a m, 12:30 p m, and 2:50 p m.

Alliance Accomodation leaves Allegheny Station at 2:10 p m.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.		*Arrives.*	
Mail	7:55 a m	Mail	6:00 p m
Express	3:40 p m	Express	9:30 a m
Mt. McKeesport	11:00 a m	1st McKeesport	6:36 p m
2d "	6:15 p m	2d "	2:05 p m
Port Perry	7:00 a m	Port Perry	8:30 a m
Braddock's	4:15 p m	Braddock's	5:40 p m

The Sunday Train to and from M'Keesport leaves at 1:00 p m, and arrives at 10:30 a m.

Allegheny Valley.

Departs.		*Arrives.*	
Mail	7:00 a. m.	Mail	7:00 p. m.
Express	4:30 p. m.	Express	9:35 a. m.
Accommodation	3:00 p. m.	Accommodation	7:45 a. m.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh.

Departs.		*Arrives.*	
Mail	6:10 a. m.	Mail	2:50 p. m.
Cincinnati	1:45 a. m.	Chcin. Express	8:35 p. m.
do	1:40 p. m.	do do	2:10 a. m.
Wheeling	6:30 a. m.	Steubenville Accommodation	10:00 a. m.
Steubenville Accom'n	leaves Allegheny	3:50 p. m.	
Cleveland		1:45 a. m.	
do		1:40 p. m.	

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Artificial Limbs.

A. G. Neubert.....13 St. Clair st.
J. Reichenbach.....58 Fourth street.
C. Helmbold.....36 Smithfield st.

Auction Sales.

T. A. McClelland.....53 Fifth street.

Advertising Agents.

C. Mather.....Philadelphia.
S. M. Pettingill.....New York.

Banks.

First National Bank.....Wood, near Fifth st.
Exchange Bank.....Fifth st
Bank of Pittsburgh.....Fourth st
Allegheny Bank.....Fifth st
Mech'nics' and Manufacturers'.....Fourth st
Citizens' Bank...corner Wood and Diamond alley

Bankers.

N. Holmes & Sons.....57 Market street.

Boots and Shoes.

S. Dalzell.....132 Smithfield St.
Slater & South.....54 Market st.

Book and Job Printers.

W. S. Haven.....Corner Third and Wood.
J. W. Kennedy.....78 Fifth st

Book, Stationery and News Dealers.

J. W. Pittock.....73 Fifth st.
W. S. Haven.....corner Third and Wood sts.
John P. Hunt.....Masonic Hall, 59 Fifth st
Davis, Clarke & Co.....93 Wood street.

Bakers.

S. S. Marvin.....64 Fourth street.

Boiler Makers.

Carroll & Snyder.....corner Second and Short sts.

Bill Poster.

James Thackrey.....156 Pennsylvania avenue.

Bolt and Nut Works.

Hubley, Adams & Co.....72 Water street.

Brass Works.

Mansfield & Fitzsimmons.18 Second near Short st.
Cadman & Crawford.....cor. Duquesne Way and St. Clair streets.

Commission Merchants.

R. H. King.....211 Liberty st.
Charles C. Balsley.....No. 179 Liberty street.

Cotton Manufacturers.

Park, Painter & Co.149 First and 122 Second street.
King & Pennock.....29 Wood street

Cloaks and Mantillas.

Pittsburgh Cloak and Mantilla Store83 Market st.

Coal Dealers.

Meskimen & Norton.....Allegheny

Carriage Manufacturers.

Cornwell & Kerr.....5 St. Clair street.

Cutlery.

James Bown.....126 Wood street.

Dry Goods.

J. W. Barker & Co.....59 Market st.
J. M. Burchfield.....corner Market and Fourth st.
A. Bateman.....61 Fifth st
Joseph Horne.....77 and 79 Market st.
Gardner & Schleiter.....62 Market st.
H. J. Lynch.....86 Market st.
E. B. Gardner.....53 Market st.
White, Orr & Co.....55 Fifth st.
Wilson, Carr & Co.....64 Wood st.

Druggists.

Joseph Fleming...corner Diamond and Market st.
Chas. H. Super.....corner Penn and St. Clair sts.
J. J. Bender & Co.....corner Wayne and Liberty sts
R. L. Fahnestock & Co.....6 Wood & 81 Fourth st.

Dentists.

G. W. Spencer.....230 Penn st
Quincy A. Scott.....278 Penn st

Foundries.

Charles Knap.....cor. Etna and Pike street.
Wm. G. Price.cor. Pennsylvania ave. and Price st.
Patterson, Erbe & Co...Grovenorst., Birmingham.
Fulton Foundry.....Joseph Kennedy, Agent
Clark & Co.....cor. Liberty and Water streets.

Grocers.

G. B. Jones & Son.....718 and 20 Wood street.
J. S. Dilworth & Co.....130 and 132 Second st.
Miller & Ricketson.....221 Liberty street.
Cook, Pettit & Co..corner Smithfield and First sts.

Gas Fitters.

Weldon & Kelly.....cor. Sixth and Wood street.

Glass Manufacturers.

C. Ihmsen & Son.....133 First street.

Hatters.

Wm. Fleming.....139 Wood st

Hardware.

Whitmore, Wolf, Duff & Co.....52 Wood st
Brown, Morrow & Co.....91 Third street.
W. A. Lyon.....7 Fifth street.
Barry & Brother.....294 cor. 7th and Liberty sts.

Hotels.

National.....McKeesport
Union House.....Philadelphia
Girard House.....Philadelphia
Belvidere.....Sharpsburg
Jones House.....Harrisburg

Iron Manufacturers.

Lyon, Shorb & Co.....121 Water st.
Lewis, Oliver & Phillipscor. Market and Water st.
Spang Chalfant & Co.....91 and 92 Water st.
Jones & Laughlin.....consumers, Water st.
Graff, Bennett & Co.....97 Water st.
Lloyd & Black.....48 Water st.

Insurance Offices.

M. L. Ringwalt, Life Ins. Co.....67 Fourth street.
Allegheny Insurance Co.....37 Fifth st.
Citizens' Ins. Co.....corner Market and Water sts.
Peoples' Insurance Co.corner Wood and Fifth sts.
Delaware Mutual Insurance co.....95 Water st.

Iron Foundry.

Smith, Park & Co.....149 First st.
Joseph Pennock.....141 Wood st

Jewelers.

Dunseath & Co.....36 Fifth street.
John M. Roberts.....16 Fifth street.

Lawyers.

J. McMaster & Gazzam.....98 Grant street.
H. C. Mackrell.....Grant near Fifth street.
Hampton & Moreland.....93 Diamond street.
W. J. & Hall Patterson.....144 Fifth st.
Arthurs & Riddell.....133 Fourth street.
E. S. Morrow.....114 Fifth street.

Lithographs.

Krebs & Bro.....Corner Fifth and Wood

Merchant Tailors.

John S. Lee.....No. 49 St. Clair st.
H. Oppenheimer.....83 Wood street.
W. H. McGee.....10 St. Clair street.

Musical Instruments.

Wamelink & Barr.....12 St. Clair street.
Charles C. Mellor.....82 Wood street.
J. M. Hoffman.....53 Fifth street.

Machinists.

J. J. Powers & Co.....cor. Liberty and Second street.
W. P. Porter.....Temperanceville.
Foster & Co.....cor. Penn and Stanwix streets.
Deweritz, Kirmse & Co.....139 Third street.

Machinery.

S. S. Fowler & Co.....39 Water st.

Metal Broker.

S. M. Wickersham.....124 First st.
John Moorhead.....74 Water st.

Manufacturers of Shovels and Spades.

Lippincott & Co.....118 Water st.

Notions.

Foerster & Schwartz.....Smithfield st.
T. T. Myler & Co.....Corner Fourth and Wood.

Nursery.

John Murdock, jr.....Oakland.

Oil Dealers.

Ardesco Oil Company.....27 Irwin st.
Pennock, Ball & Co.....31 Market st.
Richardson, Hartley & Co.....19 Irwin st.
Brewer, Burke & Co.cor Duquesne Way & Hancock st.
Wightman & Anderson.....97 Third st.
Cochran & Russell.....Philadelphia.
North American Oil Company.....80 Third st.
J. C. Tilton.....48 Hand street.

Opticians.

G. E. Shaw.....54 Fifth st.
J. Diamond.....39 Fifth st.

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H. D. Brecht.....126 Smithfield st.

Planing Mill.

Shaub & McDonald.....Anderson street, Allegheny.

Physicians.

James King.....No. 97 Fourth street.

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B. L. B. Dabb.....48 St. Clair street.

Real Estate and Stock Brokers.

R. S. Bryan.....9 Fourth st.
B. McLain & Co.....102 Fourth street.
F. Torrence.....189 Penn st.
G. S. Bates.....Butler street, Lawrenceville.

Railroads.

Connellsville R. R. Depot.....cor. Ross & Water street.
Ft. Wayne & Chicago Depot.....cor. Liberty & Grant sts.
Pennsylvania R. R. Co.....cor. Liberty and Grant sts.
Northern Central.....cor. Liberty and Grant streets.
Philadelphia and Erie.....Penna. R. R. Depot.

Restaurants.

Vierheller & Roesing.....64 Fifth street.
James S. Williams.....Fifth street.
John Meyer.....46 Smithfield st.
Frank Wilbert.....22 Diamond.
E. Reineman.....67 Smithfield st.
Ruech Eisen.....47 Fifth st.

Steel Manufacturers.

Singer, Nimick & Co.....83 Water st.
Jones, Boyd & Co.....corner First and Ross sts.
Park, Brother & Co.....157 First st.
Hussey, Wells & Co.....57 Fifth street.

Straw Goods.

R. H. Palmer.....84 Wood st.

Soap and Candles.

B. G. & J. H. Sawyer.....47 Wood st.

Sewing Machine Agents.

Wm. Sumner & Co.....27 Fifth st.
A. F. Chatony.....18 Fifth st.
E. Axthelm.....Corner Wood and Third st.

Tin Ware.

Barndollar & Price.....Wood st.

Tobacconists.

E. Megraw.....31 St. Clair st.
E. Pichl.....Third st.

Upholsterers.

E. Edmundson & Co.....98and 98 Third street.

Vitrol Manufactory,

James Irvin.....Lawrenceville.

Vinegar Manufactory.

Redenbach & Sons.....Ohio street, Allegheny

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LIGHT IRON CASTINGS

AND SMALL MACHINERY

Made to order, in good style, by

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Economy Works, Grosvenor Street,

(One Square above the Bridge)

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Prices Low. Terms Cash. jy4-1y

S. S. FOWLER & CO.,

Iron Founders and Mill Finishers,

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SOLID HUB CAR WHEELS,

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Manufactures Nail Machines, Rolls, Squeezers &c; Rolling Mill Castings generally; Gas and Water Pipes, Gas Retorts and Oil Stills; Hot Blast and Superheating Pipes, Sugar Kettles; House Fronts and Window Heads; Rolls Turned, and all Fitting done to order. A large assortment of Rolling Mill Patterns on hand, purchased from Fort Pitt Foundry. se24

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McLEAN & GRAY, manufacturers of McLean's Patent Window Sash Locks and Supporteds, Beadsteel Fastenings, Window Shutter Hinges, Sash Weights and Pullies, Sad Irons, Iron Stands, and Domestic Hardware generally.

Jobbing in all kinds of light Castings done promptly to order.

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SMITH, PARK & CO.,

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Warehouse, 149 First and 120 Second streets,

Manufacturers of all sizes and descriptions of Cast Oil Retorts and Stills, Gas and Water Pipes, Sad Irons, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Steel Moulds, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings of every description made to order. Having a complete Machine Shop attached to the Foundry, all necessary fitting will be carefully attended to. se7

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CANNON FOUNDER,

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WHITMORE, DUFF & CO.,

(Sign of the Anvil,) Importers and Dealers in

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

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GRAFF, BENNETT & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

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SPANG, CHALFANT & CO.,

ETNA IRON WORKS,

WAREHOUSE:

No. 91 and 93 WATER STREET,

ja14 PITTSBURGH, PA.

LYON, SHORB & CO.,

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MANUFACTURERS OF

Common, Refined, Charcoal and Juniata Bar, Boiler, Sheet, Angle and T Iron.

ALSO,

SMALL T AND FLAT RAILS, FOR COAL AND OTHER MINING PURPOSES.

WAREHOUSE: No. 88 Water and No. 6 Market sts

my2-6m PITTSBURGH, PA.

AMERICAN IRON WORKS.

WAREHOUSE: Nos. 120 Water and 158 First streets,

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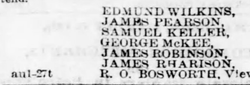
JONES & LAUGHLIN,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Common and best refined, charcoal Merchant Bar, Plate and Sheet Iron, Nails and Spikes.

Also manufacturers of PATENT COLD ROLLED SHAFTING, PISTON RODS AND PLATES. se23

OPTICIANS.



RUSSIAN PEBBLES-FALSE PRETENCES

IN ANSWER TO THE MANY INQUIRIES, I beg to inform the public we have no CONNECTION with the above CASE lately

HELD TO COURT,

Having Exposed this

SHAMEFUL SWINDLE

UPON THE PUBLIC

SOME EIGHTEEN MONTHS AGO.

GEORGE E. SHAW,

Optician, and Manufacturer of Mathematical and Philosophical Instruments, No. 48, Fifth street. aug3.

SPECTACLES! SPECTACLES!—Let those SEE which cannot SEE. The greatest relief and improvement on the SIGHT can be secured by using the celebrated DIAMOND JURSAIN PEBBLE SPECTACLES, which have proved so beneficial to thousands of people since first introduced. The genuine Pebble can be had only at my place, No. 51 Fifth street. J. DIAMOND, Practical Optician.

☞ The largest assortment in this city of Thermometers, Hidrometers, Barometers, Opera Glasses, Field Glasses, Telescopes, Sterescopes, Magic Lanterns, &c., &c., can be seen at my place.

Remember, No. 51, 51, 51 FIFTH street. ap26

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W. S. HAVEN,

PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTER

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Corner of Wood and Third streets, Pittsburgh.

BOOK BINDING of all styles, from the Plain Paper to the Highly Ornamental and Rich Gilt or Antique Style. se7

KREBS & BRO.,

LITHOGRAPHERS AND PRINTERS,

Corner Wood and Fifth streets, Pittsburgh.

Bonds, Certificates of Stock and Deposit Bank Drafts and Checks executed in the highest style of the art. Orders by mail promptly attended to. se28ly

IN THE MATTER OF the EXTENSION of Washington Street, Snowden Alley and Chestnut street, in the borough of Lawrenceville, at Nos. 3 and 6, of June T., 1864.

The undersigned Viewers appointed by the Court of Quarter Sessions to assess damages, ascertain benefits and discharge such other duties as are devolved upon them by their appointment, will meet and organize at the office of Wm. JANCY, Esq., on Butler street, Lawrenceville, on SATURDAY, August 20th, 1864, at o'clock, p. m., and proceed to perform said duties, when and where all parties interested in the extension of said street and alley, in any manner, may attend.

EDMUND WILKINS,
JAMES PEARSON,
SAMUEL KELLER,
GEORGE McKEE,
JAMES ROBINSON,
JAMES RHARISON,
R. O. BOSWORTH, Viewers.

au1-27t

CHAMPAGNE.—50 cases and 50 baskets Green Seal and Heidzieck Champagne, in store and for sale by

ja2 MILLER & RICKETSON

MANUFACTURERS.

JOS. TOMLINSON & SON,

VULCAN WORKS,

Duquesne Way and Cecil Alley, Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Manufacturers of Steam Engines, Machinery and Castings of all descriptions. Particular attention paid to Jobbing work. Orders for all descriptions of work will be thankfully received and promptly executed from the best material workmanship. jy15-cw

FORT PITT BOILER AND SHEET IRON WORKS,

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Corner of SECOND and SHORT streets,

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And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin.
Stocks and Bonds of every description
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Finance and Trade.

Table of Local Stocks.

CORRECTED BY S. S. BRYAN, BROKER, 59 FOURTH ST.

Par	Val	BANKS. Off'd	Asked	Sales	Div'd
50	Exchange	—	—	70½	May 5
50	Citizens	—	—	68	" 5
50	Pittsburgh	—	—	69¾	" 4
50	Alleghen?	—	—	60	" 5
50	Mechanics	—	—	67½	" 5
50	Iron City	—	—	64¾	" 4
10	M & M	—	—	99	"
50	First National	110	—	—	$3.75
50	Second National	110	—	—	
50	Third National	—	—	106	
50	Fourth National	110	—	—	
50	First National, Al'y	—	—	110	$2.00
10	Manchester Saving	—	—	49¾	" 4 p ct.
		INSURANCE.			
50	Citizens	—	—	61	June $6.00
50	Western	—	—	58½	May 2.50
50	Monongahela	34	—	32	" 3.00
50	Eagle	50	—	50	" $4.00
50	Pittsburgh	34	—	34	
50	Alleghany	—	—	27	$3.00
50	People's	25	—	23¾	$4.00
50	Penna	83½	—	—	
		BRIDGE.			
25	Monongahela	—	—	23½	4 p ct.
25	St. Clair Street	40	—	50	5 p ct.
50	Hand Street	—	—	50	5 p ct.
50	Mechanic Street	—	—	—	
25	Birmingham	—	—	31¾	$1 50
		RAILROAD.			
50	Allegheny Valley	—	14	—	
50	Penna Central	—	—	74½	
100	Fort Wayne	—	—	116	
100	Cleveland	—	—	114	
50	Connellsville	—	—	125	
50	do (interest)	115	17	—	
50	Steubenville	—	—	18½	
50	Chartiers	—	—	8	
50	Hempfield	—	—	—	¼
50	Alleg'y & Manch'ter	65	70	65	
25	Birmingham	—	—	60	
50	Citizens	—	—	95	
		TOAN.			
50	Pittsburgh	—	—	88½	$2 80
50	Allegheny	34½	—	34	$1 00
25	Birmingham	—	—	31¾	5 p ct.
		OIL COMPANIES.			
25	Locesco	—	27	—	
	Anlesco	—	—	—	
10	North American	—	9	7¾	
10	Dalton	—	—	9½	1 p ct.
10	Alleghany and Pitts	—	14½	—	2 p ct.
50	Columbia	—	100	—	4 p ct.
	Iron City	—	—	—	
		MISCELLANEOUS.			
50	Plum & Greens	—	—	11½	
25	Monongahela Navig'n	—	46	—	$2 50
		BONDS.			
	Alleghny County 6's	—	—	80	
	do Scrip 6's	—	—	80	
	Pittsburgh 5's	—	—	79	
	do	—	—	97	
	Alleghny City 6's	—	100	—	
	do 4's	—	—	70	
	Alleg'y V. R. R. 7's	—	—	105	
	do 2d mortg	—	—	100	
	Connellsville 6's	—	100	85½	
	Steub. R. R. 6's	—	75	—	
	Alleg'y Co Bounty 6's	—	—	96¼	

THURSDAY, August 18, P. M.

There was no particular pressure on the loan market to-day. With more than ordinary demand in the old season, at the various discount places, rates have not changed. The plentiful supply of money is greatly in favor of the borrower. Very little activity in stocks excepting the low priced oils, and an occasional transaction in Connellsville. Daltzell has advanced to over $3. In Philadelphia, and will doubtless be held higher here. It has been steadily going up for some weeks. Iron City oil sold at auction at 5¢, and is held firmly at that figure. This stock is attracting some attention, and will be purchased on speculation at its present price. Allegheny and Pittsburgh oil, a dividend paying concern, is sought after as an investment. Very few sales occur, although held by parties in this city in considerable amounts. Columbia is of the same character, but distancing all the rest. Its dividends being equal to 48 to 60 per cent. and there is every prospect of its maintaining the leading position among the oil companies. Dansmore Oil is a stock not reported in this market, because very little of it is owned here. It has recently declared a dividend of five per cent. for the month of July. Quite a number of other companies have recently been organized here, many of them have fair prospects, but no sales having been reported to the firm that corrects our stock table, they are not added to the list.

—The Philadelphia *Ledger* of yesterday reports great activity in Oil shares. The sales yesterday were large, and buyers, to a very great extent, were mostly men of means who are becoming purchasers from the large profits derived from the actual working of the wells. The amount of Oil sent to market and the very high prices that it commands are proof of the substantial character of the business. The Densmore Company, to which we alluded on Friday, and which then sold at $8 per share has since made a dividend of 5 per cent., from a single months profits, and yesterday sold at $12 per share. The Union Petroleum that three days ago sold $2,50 was very active yesterday, and closed firm at 3¾. Noble & Delamater rose 2. It is much the same with all the Oil Companies paying monthly dividends. Indeed, if dividends are taken as a test of values, the prices here named are not a fifth of what they are worth. There is a general reaction from the late dullness, and a disposition to buy for a rise is daily more apparent. There is a general impression on the street that September will witness an unusual activity in stocks and the disposition to buy in anticipation increases. A symptom of this opinion appears in the large number of buyers' options at 30 to 60 days.

—The New York *Tribune* of yesterday says:—Government Stock of all descriptions continue in demand at advanced rates. The European orders for Five-Twenties and the Sixes of 1881, are quite large and are filled with increasing facility. The Mobile news will produce in Europe renewed confidence in the final success of the Federal armies, and advance the credit of our securities. The control of the second cotton port of the South, and the leading city of Alabama, is a fact so striking in favor of the North, that the dullest rebel sympathizer will be sillicted by it. There is more doing in Ten-Forties, and for small bonds the inquiry is brisk.

—The *Herald*, of the same date, says: To show the avidity of the disposition to invest in our national securities abroad, we may mention that advices by the steamer telegraphed from Halifax, inform us that an advance of three per cent. in our bonds, which had declined to within two per cent. of the New York prices, took place at Frankfort within two or three days. It is estimated that our securities in Germany and Holland alone amount to thirty millions of pounds sterling.

—The *Times* says: The exports of domestic produce to Canada on a large scale, the weekly return this afternoon being in excess of the heavy total of last week. It comprises but a small proportion of re-exports of foreign merchandise, the bulk of the movement being in breadstuffs, tobacco, petroleum, &c.

—Frequent errors are reported in connection with the new stamp tax. Stamps are now required on all bank checks, drafts or orders for money drawn on banks or trust companies. Also on all money drawn on individuals or other corporations exceeding $10 in amount. Receipts for the payment of any sum of money or for the payment of any debt due exceeding $20, not being for the satisfaction of any mortgage or judgment or decree of any court, and a receipt for the delivery of any property must bears 3 cent stamp.

The new Seven-thirties are now ready for delivery. They bear date August 15, and the denomination averages more than one million dollars a day.

Notes of the denominations of $50 and $100, have been received by the First National Bank, as well as by other institutions in the city, where they may be obtained without delay.

The circulation of the state banks in the loyal states have varied as follows: In January, 1861, it was $146,108,000; in January, 1862, $128,701,000; in January, 1863, $189,687,000; in July, 1863, $173,089,000, and in July, 1864, aoout $109,000,000.

—At Boston the Advertiser says: The supply of money continues in excess of the demand, and parties depending upon brokers to employ their surplus funds, are more troubled to find customers. First class business paper is scarce, and is discounted on favorable terms. The volume of currency is much increased by the more free use of the compound 5 per cent notes. The high price of merchandise have received a slight check, and many articles of mercnandis are receding, with a slow movement in most departments of trade.

—The money market at Chicago, according to the *Tribune*, has been quiet, and nothing transpired worthy of special notice. The demand for money at the discount houses was fully equal to the supply of currency, but there was but little difficulty in procuring accommodations for legitimate purposes at 10 per cent. Outsiders are advancing to the very needy at 8 per cent. per month—but there is less of this kind of business being done now than for two months past.

British Exports of Wool.

The Wool Circular of John L. Bowes & Brother, of Liverpool, gives the following statement of the exports of Wool from Great Britain to all countries for the first five months of 1864, ending May 31:

	Five months ending 31st May. 1862.	1863.	1864.
Aust'l, Capeand E.Ind. lb	1,350,962	2,154,753	1,414,461
Do other Foreign	1,707,278	5,408,911	1,846,918
British and Irish	732,421	438,833	587,713
Total to the U. S. A	3,891,561	7,998,497	3,837,702
Do to other co'ntries	15,062,184	16,218,007	14,347,004
Total to all countries	18,953,745	24,230,504	18,180,706

This shows a very large falling off from last year—over six million pounds. The amount exported to the United States for the first five months of this year amounts to 3,837,702 lbs, against 7,998,497 lbs for the corresponding period in 1863, or a decrease of 4,144,795 lbs.

Cincinnati Tobacco Market.

AUGUST, 17.

The sales of leaf Tobacco at Morris & Challis's were 57 hhds, as follows: 5 hhds at $9 75 to $11 75; 6 hhds $12 to $14 75; 4 hhds at $15 to $17 50; 7 hhds at $18 to $21 25; 8 hhds at $23 to $27 50; 7 hhds at $28 to $30; 4 hhds at $31 to $34; 3 hhds at $35 to $38; 2 hhds at $40 to $42; 2 hhds at $45 to $47 50; 1 hhd at $50; 1 hhd at $55; 1 hhd at $60; 1 hhd at $65; 1 hhd at $70; 1 hhd at $75; 1 hhd at $80; 1 hhd at $85; 1 hhd at $90; 1 hhd at $95; 1 hhd at $100; 1 hhd at $105; 1 hhd at $110; 1 hhd at $115; 1 hhd at $120; 1 hhd at $125; 1 hhd at $130; 1 hhd at $135; 1 hhd at $140; 1 hhd at $145; 1 hhd at $150; 1 hhd at $155; 1 hhd at $160; 1 hhd at $165; 1 hhd at $170; 1 hhd at $175; 1 hhd at $180; 1 hhd at $185; 1 hhd at $190; 1 hhd at $195; 1 hhd at $200; 1 hhd at $205; 1 hhd at $210; 1 hhd at $215; 1 hhd at $220; 1 hhd at $225; 1 hhd at $230; 1 hhd at $235; 1 hhd at $240; 1 hhd at $245; 1 hhd at $250; 1 hhd at $255; 1 hhd at $260; 1 hhd at $265; 1 hhd at $270; 1 hhd at $275; 1 hhd at $280; 1 hhd at $285; 1 hhd at $290; 1 hhd at $295; 1 hhd at $300; 1 hhd at $305; 1 hhd at $310; 1 hhd at $315; 1 hhd at $320; 1 hhd at $325; 1 hhd at $330; 1 hhd at $335; 1 hhd at $340; 1 hhd at $345; 1 hhd at $350; 1 hhd at $355; 1 hhd at $360; 1 hhd at $365; 1 hhd at $370; 1 hhd at $375; 1 hhd at $380; 1 hhd at $385; 1 hhd at $390; 1 hhd at $395; 1 hhd at $400; 1 hhd at $405; 1 hhd at $410; 1 hhd at $415; 1 hhd at $420; 1 hhd at $425; 1 hhd at $430; 1 hhd at $435; 1 hhd at $440; 1 hhd at $445; 1 hhd at $450; 1 hhd at $455; 1 hhd at $460; 1 hhd at $465; 1 hhd at $470; 1 hhd at $475; 1 hhd at $480; 1 hhd at $485; 1 hhd at $490; 1 hhd at $495; 1 hhd at $500; 1 hhd at $505; 1 hhd at $510; 1 hhd at $515; 1 hhd at $520; 1 hhd at $525; 1 hhd at $530; 1 hhd at $535; 1 hhd at $540; 1 hhd at $545; 1 hhd at $550; 1 hhd at $555; 1 hhd at $560; 1 hhd at $565; 1 hhd at $570; 1 hhd at $575; 1 hhd at $580; 1 hhd at $585; 1 hhd at $590; 1 hhd at $595; 1 hhd at $600; 1 hhd at $605; 1 hhd at $610; 1 hhd at $615; 1 hhd at $620; 1 hhd at $625; 1 hhd at $630; 1 hhd at $635; 1 hhd at $640; 1 hhd at $645; 1 hhd at $650; 1 hhd at $655; 1 hhd at $660; 1 hhd at $665; 1 hhd at $670; 1 hhd at $675; 1 hhd at $680; 1 hhd at $685; 1 hhd at $690; 1 hhd at $695; 1 hhd at $700; 1 hhd at $705; 1 hhd at $710; 1 hhd at $715; 1 hhd at $720; 1 hhd at $725; 1 hhd at $730; 1 hhd at $735; 1 hhd at $740; 1 hhd at $745; 1 hhd at $750; 1 hhd at $755; 1 hhd at $760; 1 hhd at $765; 1 hhd at $770; 1 hhd at $775; 1 hhd at $780; 1 hhd at $785; 1 hhd at $790; 1 hhd at $795; 1 hhd at $800; 1 hhd at $805; 1 hhd at $810; 1 hhd at $815; 1 hhd at $820; 1 hhd at $825; 1 hhd at $830; 1 hhd at $835; 1 hhd at $840; 1 hhd at $845; 1 hhd at $850; 1 hhd at $855; 1 hhd at $860; 1 hhd at $865; 1 hhd at $870; 1 hhd at $875; 1 hhd at $880; 1 hhd at $885; 1 hhd at $890; 1 hhd at $895; 1 hhd at $900; 1 hhd at $905; 1 hhd at $910; 1 hhd at $915; 1 hhd at $920; 1 hhd at $925; 1 hhd at $930; 1 hhd at $935; 1 hhd at $940; 1 hhd at $945; 1 hhd at $950; 1 hhd at $955; 1 hhd at $960; 1 hhd at $965; 1 hhd at $970; 1 hhd at $975; 1 hhd at $980; 1 hhd at $985; 1 hhd at $990; 1 hhd at $995; 1 hhd at $1000.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL OFFICE, Friday, Aug. 19, 1864.

Business for some time past was dull. The sales made were on a small scale to meet the wants of the local trade. The weather was changeable. The rain that visited us some days since was general. The Allegheny river yesterday was rising rapidly; a dispatch from Oil City announced a rise of five feet at that point. This will make some six feet water in the channel. As this water will run down in a very short time we do not expect steamboats to engage in that trade on this rise. The tow boats Petronia and Sewickley started up yesterday afternnon. It is not certain that their destination was Oil City. The rise, however, will assist keel and flat boating, and if there is any oil to be run out now is the time to do it. The receipts since our last foot up to 441 barrels, most of which was consigned to the various refineries. The only transactions that took place will be found below.

CRUDE OIL.—The market was steady at previous prices. The offerings were very limited. We note sales of 75 bbls of heavy oil, at 34c; sales of 250 bbls, a good article, at 38c, bbls to be returned, equal to 42c packages included.

REFINED OIL.—Market inactive. Dealers are not anxious to operate. They prefer waiting to see what might turn up. The nominal rates were: BONDED—75@80c. FREE OIL—Dull at 90 @95c for crude in tanks for future delivery.

RESIDUUM—Market inactive. The last sale we reported was at $7,25 per bbl.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River,

Fisher & Bro	168	Weldon & Kelley	69
Pennock & Ball	50	G. S. Long	154
Total			441

Imports Oil per Allegheny Valley R. R.

GOING EAST.

Lockhart & Frew, 288 bbls refined, for N. Y.
Standard Co, 81 bbls tar, for New York,
Aladdin Co, 322 bbls refined, for New York.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.—McKnight & Co., 1 car metal; Russick & Bro., 1 do machinery; Martin & Bro., 1 car load iron; McKown, 126 bbls refined oil; W P Beck & Co., 60 bbls salt; Kipp & Co., 60 do do.

Per Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad. W W Laverty, 12 bxs H H Goods; J Miller, 3 bxs eggs; L H Voight & Co., 150 sks oats; Noble & Co., 151 bgs wheat; Patton & Co., 2 bbls appies; J S Porter, 3000 feet lumber; Bailey & Co., 3000 fire brick; C C Baisley, 46 bxs cheese; S Myers, 89 dry hides; Godirey & Co., 28 sks rags; L H Voight & Co., 2 kegs butter; A Hoeveller, 19 bbls lime; H Frazier, 5 hhds tobacco; Fetzer & Co., 157 sks corn, 13 do oats; Thos Graham, 100 bbls flour; R T Kennedy & Bro., 140 bags wheat.

Imports per P., Ft. W. & C. R. W.—W Voight, 25 bbls outlets; H C Bonnell & Co., 2 do do; Adams, 23 boxes queensware; G N Hoffstott, 100 g hides; W McCully & Co, 52 bbls entieit; A B Norton, 2 cars corn; McCullough, S & Co, 3 crates rags, 4 sks do; Jones & Bro., 31 bbls salt; Hilton, 2 tcs hose do, sheeps do; Arsedal, 80 bxs guns; W W Wallace, 30 bdls folioes; Lambert & S, 8 doz brooms; Sigmyer & V, 25 bbls flour; McKeown & L, 10 bbls do; J s Russell & Co, 3 cars lumber; B L Fahnestock & Co, 20 bbls oil.

Pittsburgh Drug Market.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH, Thursday, August 18, 1864.

Trade has been quite active during the week, but without any violent fluctuations in prices. The annexed quotations are a fair index of the market. Refined Borax, Bi Chromate Potash, Prusiate Potash and Extract Logwood are higher. Dye woods are firm and tend upwards.

Acid Acetic	55	to	60	lb.
" Citric	1 55	to	1 65	"
" Oxalic	70	to	75	"
" Tartaric	1 80	to	1 90	"
Alcohol 88 0-0	3 55	to	3 65	gal.
" 98 0-0	3 65	to	3 75	"
Aloes, Cape	50	to	60	lb.
" Socotrine	1 25	to	1 30	"
Ammonia Carb	45	to	48	"
" Aqua ff	13	to	15	"
Annotta	60	to	65	"
Ashes, Pot	12	to	14	"
" Pearl	15	to	16	"
" Soda	7¾	to	8	"
Balsam Copaiba	1 60	to	1 75	"
Bay Rum	40	to	4 50	gal.
Bark Cinchona, Red	3 10	to	3 40	lb.
" " Pale	75	to	90	"
" " Common	50	to	60	"
Black Lead, American	4	to	5	lb
" " German	9	to	11	"
" " E. I	15	to	17	"
Blue Mass U. S. P	1 25	to	1 28	"
Blue Vitriol	22	to	25	"
Borax, Refined	54	to	56	"
Brimstone Roll	8	to	9	"
" Flour Sulphur	12½	to	15½	"
Calomel, American	2 65	to	2 68	"
" English	3 00	to	3 15	"
Camphor Refined	1 80	to	1 85	"
Cantharides	2 75	to	2 85	"
Cassia in Mats	93	to	95	"
Chamomiles, German	85	to	1 00	lb.
" Roman	25	to	35	"
Chloroform	2 75	to	2 90	"
Cloves	75	to	77	lb.
Cochineal	2 30	to	2 60	"
Concentrated Lye	12 75	to	13 75	case
Copperas	8 00	to	9 00	100 lb.
Cream Tartar	80	to	1 00	lb.
Cubebs	1 20	to	1 25	"
Cudbear	45	to	75	"
Dragon's Eng	16	to	18	"
Ether Nitric, Spirits of	75	to	80	"
" Sulphuric	1 20	to	1 25	"
Extract Logwood	16½	to	21	"
" Licorice Calabria	50	to	55	"
" " Italian	58	to	60	"
" " Licorice Sicily	28	to	32	"
Fustic, Chipped	3½	to	4	"
Galls Aleppo	1 20	to	1 25	"
Gum Arabic, sorts	73	to	78	"
" White	90	to	98	"
" Myrrh, Turkey	90	to	1 00	"
" Shellac	1 25	to	1 35	"
" Tragacanth sorts	65	to	70	"
" " Flake	1 20	to	1 30	"
Hoffman's Anodyne	55	to	60	"
Indigo Manilla	1 80	to	2 00	"
" Spanish float	2 00	to	2 10	"
Iodine Resublimed	10 25	to	10 50	"
Juniper Berries	10	to	12	"
Logwood Chipped	4	to	5	"
Mace	1 80	to	1 83	"
Madder	22	to	25	lb
Magnesia Calcined	1 60	to	1 75	"
" Carbonate	60	to	65	"
Manna S E	1 50	to	1 60	"
Morphia, Sulph	11 25	to	11 50	oz.
Nitre, Crystal	15	to	2 20	lb.
Oil Bergamot	8 00	to	11 00	"
" Castor	3 75	to	4 00	gall
" Cinnamon	8 50	to	9 00	lb
" Cloves	7 50	to	8 50	"
" Cod Liver	3 60	to	4 00	gall
" Lemon	6 50	to	8 50	℔ lb
" Lard	1 65	to	1 75	gall
" Linseed	1 78	to	1 80	"
" Neatsfoot	1 25	to	1 35	"
" Olive	3 50	to	4 50	"
" Quarts	9 00	to	10 00	℔ doz
" Pints	6 00	to	9 25	"
" Origanum	1 25	to	3 00	lb.
" Peppermint	5 00	to	7 00	"
" Rosemary	2 00	to	3 00	"
" Sassafras	1 75	to	1 85	"
" Sperm genuine	3 00	to	3 25	gall
" Tanner's	1 50	to	1 75	"
" Wint Green	6 75	to	7 50	lb.
" Wintergreen	6 75	to	7 50	"
Precipitate Red	2 90	to	3 00	lb.
" White	3 70	to	3 75	"
Putty	7¾	to	8	oz.
Quinine sulph	4 00	to	4 20	oz.
Rozin (bbl of 280 lbs)	48 00	to	52 00	bbl.
Root Gentian	28	to	30	lb.
" Ginger, E. I	48	to	50	"
" " Jamaica	75	to	80	"
" Ipecac, Pow'd	6 75	to	7 00	"
" Jalap	4 00	to	4 25	"
" Licorice	28	to	30	"
" Rhubarb, E. I	4 00	to	4 75	"
" Sar-aparilla Hond	70	to	75	"
" Senega	1 55	to	1 65	"
" Valerian, English	55	to	65	"
" " German	35	to	40	"
Sal Ammonic	35	to	40	"
" Epsom	6	to	7	"
" Soda	6½	to	7	"
Opium, Turkey	19 00	to	19 25	"
Pepper, Black	52	to	55	"
Pepper African Cayenne	75	to	80	"
Pitch Burgundy	2 90	to	2 50	"
Plaster Paris, calc'd	4 75	to	5 00	bbl.
Potass Bi Chromate	38	to	40	lb.
" Chlorate	93	to	1 10	"
" Iodide	7 50	to	7 75	"
" Prussiate, Yellow	90	to	1 00	"
" Red	1 00	to	1 15	"
Seed, Anise	40	to	45	lb.
" Canary	8 00	to	8 50	bus.
" Cardamon	4 50	to	5 00	lb.
" Hemp	4 70	to	5 00	bus.
" Mustard	90	to	1 00	lb.
Senna, Alex	40	to	45	"
" E. I	30	to	35	"
Soda Bi. Carb	11½	to	12	lb.
Soda Caustic	16½	to	17	"
Soap Castile	34	to	38	"
" White	35	to	38	"
Starch	9	to	10	"
Sugar Lead, white	65	to	70	"
Sumac, Sicily	11	to	12	"
Tannin	45	to	48	oz.
Terra Japonica	10½	to	12½	lb
Turpentine Spts	4 00	to	4 25	gall.
Turmeric	30	to	35	lb.
Varnish, Copal	5 50	to	6 00	gall.
" Japan	2 50	to	2 25	"
" Damar	3 50	to	3 00	"
Venitian Red	6½	to	7½	lb.
White Lead Pure	20	to	21	"
" Fancy B'ds.	19½	to	19½	"
White " Dry	20	to	21	"
Red " Dry	20	to	21	"
Whiting	3½	to	4½	"
Litharge	20	to	21	"
Zinc, Carbonate	12	to	14	"
" in Oil	14	to	15	"
" " French	17	to	18	"

Chicago High Wine Market.

August 16.

HIGH WINES—Received to-day, 80 bris; shipped, 60 bris. The market during the week has been more active, and we note an advance in prices of 3@5c ₱ gallon since the date of our last weekly review. The following table shows the transactions daily during the week:

DAILY TRANSACTIONS IN HIGHWINES DURING THE WEEK.

Date.	Bbls. sold.	Price.
Aug. 10	600	$1 68@1 69
" 11	600	1 69 @1 70
" 12	1,800	1 7 @ —
" 13	900	1 65 @1 70½
" 15	1,100	1 70 @1 71
" 16	1,080	1 71 @1 73

To-day the market advanced 2c ₱ gallon. Sales were reported at $1 71; 100 bris at 1 72½; 850 bris at $1 73—the market closing firm at the outside quotation.

Philadelphia Pig Iron Market.

August 17.

IRON—The market for Pig metal continues unsettled and the offerings very light, most of the makers being sold ahead: sales of 1200@1500 tons Anthracite are reported at from $69 to $70 for Nos. 3 and 2, cash. Foundry iron is very scarce and generally held higher, with sales of 1000 tons No. 1 to note at $71 ₱ ton, cash. Nothing doing in Scotch Pig. Blooms are scarce and high, and Manufactured Iron in good demand at fully former rates, the mills generally being well off for orders.

Philadelphia Oil Market.

August 17.

Fish and Lard Oils are firm, with about the usual trade to note. Linseed is rather quiet at $1 75. Petroleum is scarce and in request, with sales of crude at 50c; refined in bond, 85@86c; free 87@90c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, August 18.

Flour quiet; Ohio extra $12@$12 25. Wheat dull and drooping. Corn firmer; white, 85; Whisky firm and tending upwards, at $1 82. Groceries steady.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, August 18.

Flour unchanged.

Wheat dull and nominal; No. 2 Chicago spring $1 18@$1 22; winter red western $1 20@1 21; Amber Michigan $2 20@2 25; white Kentucky $2 60; white Michigan $2 58@2 40; Milwaukee No. 2 spring $2; No. 1 $2 12@2 15.

Corn firmer; No. 2 $1 36 with good enquiry.

Oats quiet and nominal at 82@83c.

Whisky in better request at $1 78.

Canal freights—To New York; wheat 22c.; corn 19@19½c.; oats 12½@13½c.

Lake Imports—Flour 6,277; wheat 17,901; corn 17,713; oats 98,567.

Canal Exports—Flour 91,210; corn 102,280; oats 86,690.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, Aug. 18.

Flour—50c lower on some grades, $10 25@10 50, for No. 1 Spring, $10 50@11 00 for Red Winter, and $11 25@11 50 for White, $12@12 25 for double extra. Wheat—Quiet; Winter Red State, $2 25; Winter Red Indiana, $2 28. Corn—Quiet, No. 2 Western mixed in store and afloat at 97½c; No. 1 do at 98½c; No. 2 Canada at 97½c; No. 1 do at 98½c. Oats—Dull at 50c for Canada. Barley—Nominal at $1 40@1 45 for No. 1 and $1 27½@1 31 for No. 2. Rye—Nominal at $1 10@1 15. Whisky—Dull at 90c. Pork—Dull at $19 50@20 00. Lard—Dull at 14½c. Freights—Dull; to New York, 3½c for wheat, 4c for corn; to Boston, 4½c for wheat, 5c for corn.

Wool.

The Philadelphia *Commercial List* reports a spirited demand chiefly for Eastern manufacturers, at 56@86c advance. Sales 200,000 lbs fine, $1 05@1 15; 240,000 medium, $1 10@1 15; 40,000 tub'd, $1 25@1 28; 20,000 do, $1 20; 10,000 do, $1 30 @1 37; 20,000 common, $1 10@1 20; 10,000 fleece, common to medium, $1 10; 15,000 common and ¼ blood, $1 08; 18,000 fine and medium, $1@1 06; 6,000 Merino pulled, $1 05; 9,000 unwashed, 72@ 73½c; 6,000 do, 85c; 31,000 black Donskoi, 60c, cash.

PROVIDENCE, Aug. 13.—Wool—Market more active and prices advancing. The sales for the week are 6,000 lbs fleece, at $1 19; 5,000 lbs pulled, extra, at $1 10; 35,400 lbs foreign, at 50c. Printing Cloths—Market very dull. The only sale of the week was 10,000 pieces 64x64, at 34c, heavy on Monday.

St. Louis Army Awards.

Colonel, J. Haines, Chief Commissary, made the following awards of contracts, Saturday, August 13, 1864:

A. H. Smith, 5,000 bbls double extra flour, at $10 44 ₱ bbl.

A. H. Smith, 5,000 bbls single extra flour at $9 07 ₱ bbl.

A. H. Smith, 5,000 sacks single extra flour at $5 65 ₱ sack.

H. M. Thompson, 100,000 lbs hard bread at $7 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

Pendleton & Gregg, 100,000 lbs hard bread at $7 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

Dunham & Gregg, 100,000 lbs hard bread at $7 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

Cogswell & Co', 100,000 do do, at $7 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

John H. Atwell, 100,000 do do, at $7 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

Charles Holmes, 100,000 do do, at $7 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

J. Garrison & Co., 100,000 do do, at $7 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

W. C. Fisher, 100,000 do do, at $7 65 ₱ 100 lbs.

F. Eickermann, 150,000 lbs hominy, at $5,40 ₱ 100 lbs.

Belcher's Sugar Refinery, 400,000 lbs sugar at 25½c ₱ lb.

E. Richards, Jr., & Bro., 500,000 do do, at 25¼c ₱ lb.

Louis Seitz, 20,000 gallons of vinegar, at 38c ₱ gall.

Anheuser, Peipers & Co., 100,000 lbs soap, at 13,40c ₱ lb.

F. Eickermann & Co., 2,500 bbls corn meal, at $7,25 ₱ bbl.

Sherwood, Karns & Co., 500 bbls do, at $6,95 ₱ bbl.

J. R. Fenby, 5,000 bush salt, at $1,11 ₱ bush.

Chicago Iron Market.

There has been scarcely any activity in the market during the week. With the rise in rates at which Pig Iron is held, manufacturers are not disposed to make any accession. The demand is confined to immediate wants. On Rassia, the 'Constance,' with an almost nominal demand, there is an advance of 5c on previous quotations. We quote:

Flat Bar, Sable	8½@10½	
Flat Bar, Refined	10½@12½	
Horse Shoe Iron	10	@11
Sheet Iron	11½@13½	
Sheet Iron, Charcoal	13½@15½	
Sheet Iron, Galvanized	20	@24
Norway Nail Rods	19	@20
Plow Steel	17	@25
Round and Square, Sable	8½@12½	
Round and Square, Charcoal	10½@14½	
Cast Steel	40	@50
Spring Steel	22	@23
Hoop Iron, Refined	10½@13½	
Russia, No. 1	@16	
English Cast Steel	40	@45

Chicago Pig Iron Market.

August 17.

PIG IRON—Market moderately active, and in better supply, excepting Scotch Pig, which is scarce and higher. We quote an advance of $5 00 on previous rates. We quote:

Scotch Pig, No. 1	$95 00@100 00
Massillon, No. 1	90.00
Massillon, No. 2	85.00
Union Pig Iron, No. 1	90.00
Union Pig Iron, No. 2	87.00
Union Pig Iron, B No. 2	85.00
Lake Superior	80.00

Chicago Grain Market.

August 16.

Wheat—2@3c lower on winter, and steady on spring; sales 70,000 bush at $2 08 for No. 1 red, $2 05@2 06 for No. 2 do, $2 03 for No. 3 spring, and $1 88@1 85 for No. 2 spring, closing at inside.

Corn—3c lower; sales 70,000 bush at $1 18@ 1 23½ for No. 1, $1 21@1 21½ for No. 2, closing weak.

Oats—2c higher; sales 120,000 sacks at 65@67c, closing at 66½c.

Rye—4c higher; sales 6,000 sacks at $1 40@1 45 for No. 1, and $1 27½@1 31 for No. 2.

Barley—10c higher; sales No. 2 $2 15@2 20, and prime at $2 30.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Gold Market.

NEW YORK, August 18.

Gold rather strong. Moderate demand for export, and demand for customs quite active. The improvement in the market caused importers to withdraw larger amounts from bond, and the probability is that for the next month the demand for gold for custom duties will be unusually large. Gold opened at 257, advanced to 258 on reports of Grant's retreat, and again receded to 257¾, and at two o'clock 257⅝.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, August 18.

Money rather more active at 7. sterling, 108¾. Gold firmer, opening at 257¼, advancing to 258, declining to 257⅝, advancing to 258, and closing quiet at 257½@257¾. Government stocks a shade firmer. Stocks dull and lower:

Gold	257¾	Mich Southern	57¾
Rock Island	118¼	Treasury 7-30s	100½
Ft Wayne	116	1 year cert	91
C & P	112¼	5 20s, Coupons	106½
Erie	112¾	U S 6s, '81, coupon	108¾
Erie pref'd	110¼	C & N W	51¼
Hudson	103½	do pref	90¾
Reading	107	Cumberland	61½
Mich Central	137	O & M Cert	51¼

Boston Mining Stock.

BOSTON, Aug. 18.

The following were the prices bid for mining stocks to-day: